The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,631—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892.

HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD, COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S ANNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
R.M.S. BORELTA	5750		C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
THAMES	4073	800	W. A. Seaton	9th "
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
PERSIA	5092	950	P. Perkin	23rd "
PENINSULAR	4372	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th "
SIAM	3081	600	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
TRAMORE	4079	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
HAVENNA	3239	700	E. Crewe	20th "
ROME	3081	1000	A. E. Daniel	27th "
SIAM	3081	600	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
CHICDIVE	3081	600	H. Moule	12th "
ARAB	3038	840	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
MALWA PORE	3013	600	H. Harvey	26th "
SIAM	3081	600	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
ARAB	3038	800	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
R.M.S. CLYDE	3132	840	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
SIAM	3081	600	H. T. Weighell	30th "
PEKIN	3243	600	D. Harris	7th May.
R.M.S. ARAB	3038	840	G. W. F. Browne	14th "

The steamers at Ancona proceed to Adria only, and Passengers for Rome have to proceed by Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail Route and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Godown before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only such persons will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIMLA	3038	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4372	1000	A. C. Loggin	13th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	About
SUEZ	3262	600	L. H. Moule	31st Dec.
KHEDIVE	3262	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3287	700	C. S. Tocque	28th "
CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Intermediate Ports at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 130 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.

Passengers carry Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-Books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R.M.S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail.
BISMARCK	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st February,
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	1st Class.	D'k.
BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
TICKETS available for 3½ MONTHS.			
	1st Class.	2n Class.	
OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 430	

Fares include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

ROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

First Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Calais.

The BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and arrive on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ISA	R. Deperi	3,800	550	18th Jan.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Suakin, Suez, Port

[illegible] COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND [illegible].

Steamers.	Captains.	H.P.	To sail.
[illegible]	[illegible]	550	24th Jan.

[illegible] after sunset on the [illegible]

[illegible] &c., Apply to [illegible]ANNI, Agent.
[illegible], Bombay, Jan. 1,

[illegible]E.

[illegible]NG STEAM-[illegible]rom Bombay for [illegible]RPOOL as under, [illegible]nforeseen circum-

[illegible] middle April.
[illegible] late April.
[illegible] early May.
[illegible] early May.
[illegible] late May.
[illegible] early June.
[illegible]nd is fitted with [illegible]nd Upper Deck
[illegible] Reduced Rates [illegible]g at Plymouth. [illegible]n at 2nd Class

[illegible]rents, [illegible]e, Bombay.

[illegible]ANY.

[illegible] London. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 2nd January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 3rd January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

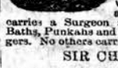
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,239 Tons, Captain Frame, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 16th January. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA Line S. S. "IBO," 1,060 tons, Captain COSTA, will leave as above on SATURDAY, 2nd January, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Khoja Mohlla, Mandvie.

THE S. S. "INCHLONGA," is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be hauled at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

TOYS! TOYS!!

JUST UNPACKED a most magnificent Selection of the latest kind of Toys in numerous varieties, moderately priced.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

COME AND SEE

The splendid assortment of JEWELLERY AND CURIOS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

BEST COLLECTION OF THE LUCKY MOONSTONE JEWELLERY, AT CHEAPEST PRICES OFFERED IN TOWN.

DO NOT FAIL,

Before purchasing your Christmas Presents, to visit the establishment of

A. BHICAJEE & COMPANY,
SIRDAR'S MANSIONS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

COMMODIOUS STEAM LAUNCH FOR PLEASURE PARTIES AVAILABLE ON SHORT NOTICE AT REASONABLE RATES.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved security.
DRAFTS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold at specially favourable rates.
INSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
PASS BOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour	0 4	0 5
One Shilling " "	0 10	0 12
Eighteenpenny " "	0 14	1 0
Two Shillings " "	1 8	1 12

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4½ by 1	6 8	7 4
Student's Box, fitted with 16 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6½ by 1½	3 (	14 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1½	1 (	23 (
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 9 by 4½	3 (	43 (
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12½ by 10 by 4.3	(	54 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4.5	0	73 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid and rong.	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
27" wide	2 2 2 6 a yard. ... per roll of 6 yards.	0 2 8
30" "	2 8 2 12 " ... "	0 6 0
36" "	2 12 3 2 " ... "	0 17 0
45" "	4 0 4 8 " ... "	0 25 0
62" "	5 8 6 4 " ... "	0 35 0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING INDIL

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks and composed of extra thick prepared C Sketching paper.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.	Credit prices. Rs. a.
Imperial quarto, 14 by 10	1	6 4
Do. do. do. with cover	8	10 12
Do. 32 mo. 18 by 10	0	9 0
Do. do. do. with cover	1 8	15 0

ACADEMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
PREPARED MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KVES.
SLABS & MULLERS. DIPPERS. MAHLSTICK

FINE HOG-HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
BADGER HAIR SOFTENER.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF VERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled, all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases ..... Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases ..... " 28, 5, 40 and 50
Match Boxes ..... " 8, 3, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms: Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co, LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENT'S PRMENADE DRESS GLOVES.

REDUCED FOR CAH PRICES:

WHITE Kid, 2 Button	Rs.	1 12
BEST STRAW do.	"	2 8
DOST WHITE Kid do.	"	3 2
LAVENDER Kid do.	"	3 2
GOLD TAN CAPE do.	"	3 6
SLATE SUEDE do.	"	3 6

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, GLOVERS, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK, and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500 and upward.

For 3 month 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

LADIES SHOP WITH HOME,

by Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qalities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Souter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1762—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA.—The successor to Federico Pellis, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Pellis, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.
His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CONFECTIONERY, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.

ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE, COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.

OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. NO deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

WINDTENSH

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
IVORY TURNERS,
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE
A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets for 12 Persons	from Rs. 40	Table Knives, ...per doz. from	Rs. 7-8
Breakfast Sets "	" " 15	Dessert "	" 6-0
Dessert " "	" " 18	Plated Dinner forks and Spoons	" 9-0
Glassware " "	" " 45	Do. Dessert "	" 7-0

etc., etc., etc.

SHOW ROOMS:—
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

JUST RECEIVED BY S. S. KHEDIVE.
CHEMICALLY PURE PHOTOGRAPHIC BLOTTING BOOKS.
KALLITYPE PAPER, ¼, ½, 1-1, and 10 by 8, gives splendid Prints, no toning required.
Retouching Sets. Circular Levels for Cameras.
TAYLOR TAYLOR and HOBSON LENSES equal to Dallmeyer's at half the price. (All fitted with Iris Diaphragm.)
RAPID RECTILINEAR, ¼ Plate, Rs. 45; ½ Plate, Rs. 65; 1-1 Plate, Rs. 84.
T. T. and H's Portable Casket of Lenses, 1-1 Plate. This set consists of a Rapid Rectilinear, Wide Angle Rectilinear and rapid view. Each Lens has its own Diaphragm on disc, and all are fitted in a neat case, padded and lined with Silk.....Price Rs. 210.
WIDE ANGLE LENSES, T. T. and H's., ¼ Plate, Rs. 42; ½ Plate, Rs. 56; 1-1 Plate, Rs. 65.
IDEAL HAND CAMERAS, the only perfect Hand Camera made, the only perfect fixed Focus Camera made. Price, Rs. 115. Patent Tripod Stands (open and fix themselves) Rs. 35.
ILFORD PLATES, BROMIDE PAPER, CARBUTTS FILMS, ARISTOTYPE PAPER, etc., etc

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirments.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSA	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLA	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under Immediate Personal Supervision.

MESSRS. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS;
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY;
DIAMOND AND PEARL MERCHANTS;
DEALERS IN EVERY SORT OF PRECIOUS STONES,
No. 43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND No. 1, ASH LANE,
BOMBAY AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

RICH CANTON SILK.

LUXURIOUS WEAR. EXTREMELY DURABLE.

SHIRTS, Rs. 7 NET.
SLEEPING SUITS, Rs. 15 NET.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR WORN, CHEST AND HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PHILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

D. MACROPOLO'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND REVISED PRICE LIST OF CIGARS, CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, AND SMOKING REQUISITES

WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND COLOMBO.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTA
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMA

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LA[illegible] and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDI[illegible] their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under [illegible] pean Management, and they have no imitation in st[illegible] Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL [illegible] PRINCIPAL CIGAR [illegible] DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

S.

TI
ERTOR.....STANLEY.
TH PERFO OR
OPERA AND ESQUE
COMPANY.
UCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS, STILL
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
TO-NIGHT,
EIGHTH PERFORMANCE OF
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
LEQUIN, SINBAD THE SAILOR, OR BLUE
BEARD, AND HIS SEVEN WIVES.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY,
THIS AFTERNOON,
GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
Children attending Charitable Institutions in Bombay are specially invited gratis.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY.
Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.
Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO'S from 8 a. m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS
BY
MR. GEO. C. MILN
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.
Saturday, January 9th 8 p.m.....HAMLET.
" " 16th " .....MERCHANT OF VENICE
" " 23rd " .....MACBETH.
" " 30th " .....JULIUS CÆSAR.
The first reading on January 9th under the Patronage of His Excellency H. G. Gresham, of
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.
THESE Readings, which will be interspersed with interesting comments from an Actor's standpoint, upon the dramatic structure, philosophy, and debated interpretations of the several plays will be of the greatest value to students; while Mr. Miln's unchallenged standing as a Shakespearian Actor of the highest rank is sufficient guarantee that a great elocutionary treat will be furnished to all lovers of the immortal Bard.
Reserved Seats, Stalls ..... Rs. 2
Dress Circle ..... Re. 1
Special rate for Season Ticket.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
Student's Tickets 8 annas and 4 annas.
May be obtained of the Principals of the several Schools and Colleges, or at "The Kaiser-i-Hind" Office.

THE MacIVER LINE S. S. "LYCIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KARACHI with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lots exceeding 10 packages delivered into Consignees' Godowns, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.
The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, December 31st, 1891. Agents.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single copy .....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SANTHA! SANTHA!!
A DIGESTIVE EXTRACT OF TEA.
Universally admired and recommended.
Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID.
BOMBAY.

MADON'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
FOR TOILET AND NURSERY.
Much used and becomes a favourite article to those who once use it. Delicately perfumed, soothing, and free from mineral and poisonous ingredients. Annas 10 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BROKEN CASTINGS.
THIS Company has FOR SALE 1000 Tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS and 1000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS.
Particulars relating to the same, and forms of tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th of January, 1892.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.
Tenders must be made on the Company's forms, and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.
Tenders must be accompanied in a separate cover by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st January, 1892.

THE PRINCE OF WALES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company at the rate of Rupees Two Thousand per Share will be paid to the Registered Shareholders at the office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., No. 8, Forbes Street, on and after TUESDAY, the 5th January, 1892, on production of Share Certificates.
S. D. SASSOON,
Liquidator.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.
This celebrated Tooth Powder is unsurpassed in stopping bleeding, correcting foul breath, strengthening the Gums, and thoroughly cleaning the Teeth. Bottle, Annas 12.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent s, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacrect, and are in position to execute all Orders best terms.
terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and
TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
try orders carefully and promptly executed.
S. MADON & CO.,
MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
AY PRICE CURRENT and
UMMARY OF TRADE.
s a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
of the Overland Mail for Europe.
ice Current contains—
Written Market Report.
port, &c.
of Cotton Exports during the Week.
and Exports of Bullion.
s of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the final Exports for the months, and for the same periods for last as 1870 and 1879, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the same months, with same period as far back as 1870 and 1879, respectively.
Steamers and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
OF MONS. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1892.
AT 9 P.M.
PART I.—THE MARVELLOUS FANTOCCINI
PART II.—THE GORGEOUS PANTOMIME,
"BLUE-BEARD."
Front Seats.....Rs. 2
Second Seats .....Re. 1
Back Seats.....As. 8
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
TO-DAY, 3 P.M.,
When Children will be admitted half price to all Seats. Parents and Guardians should take the opportunity of bringing or sending their Children to this Performance, as it will positively be the last Matinee given in Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.
SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.
TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH
Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co.; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.
H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.
APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 250. Bazaar allowance Rs. 30 per month, Free quarters.
Preference will be given to one having had a sea-going experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. Moderate business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 2,000. Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, 5, Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply
LIDBETTER and Co.,
Agents: The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.
THERE will be a GYMKHANA MEETING, by INVITATION, OPEN to MEMBERS of the Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee Gymkhanas, at Government House, Parel, on THURSDAY, January 14th, commencing at 4 P.M.
1ST EVENT.—"STICK BALL and BUCKET COMPETITION."—Competitors to take a Ball off a Stick and throw it into a bucket at full gallop. Points to be deducted if the pace is not considered fast enough. Three runs. Horses or Ponies. Prize—A Hunting Flask.
2ND EVENT.—"TENT-PEGGING by SECTIONS."—Teams of 4. Three runs: Horses or Ponies. Points for style and pace as well as for accuracy. Prizes—Four Scarf Pins.
3RD EVENT.—"THE PAREL DERBY."—A flat race for Ponies to be nominated by Ladies. C. B.'s and Arabs 13-3 and under that have never won a flat race, value Rs. 60. Ponies 13-3 to carry 11-7. C. B.'s allowed 7 lbs. Weight for inches. Prize—A bracelet, value Rs. 45. Distance R.-C. round the course is about 5 furlongs.
4TH EVENT.—"SKITTLE LLOYD LINDSAY COMPETITION."—Teams of 4. Two to dismount at a time and break 2 bottles. After 2 bottles have been broken the other 2 will dismount. Two fences. Time competition, but points will also be awarded for style. Prize:—4 Whips.
5TH EVENT.—"SATURDAY to MONDAY STAKES."—Competitors to start with coats on and buttoned, carrying a bag containing a nightshirt.—Gallop to a post, dismount, take off coat, put on nightshirt and ride to the winning post, carrying bag with coat inside. Prize.—Silk Nightshirt.
Entries to close to Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., Malabar Point, on MONDAY NIGHT, at 12 P. M.
Competitors are requested to wear colours in No. 3 and to declare colours and weights in their entrances.
J. FOWLE, Captain,
Hon. Secretary.
Government House Gymkhana.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months commencing the first day of February, 1892, estimated at 600 tons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs.1,000, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up-to 1 p.m. (Gundfre) on Wednesday, 6th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17 December 1891.

RE WILLIAM LINDSAY HENDERSON, LATE OF KHANGAUM, BERARS, DECEASED.
ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are requested to send in particulars thereof to the Undersigned, and all Persons indebted to the same Estate are requested to pay the moneys owing by them to the Undersigned.—Dated the 18th day of December, 1891.
CHALK, WALKER AND SMETHAM,
Solicitors for the Administratrix.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litiary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bone of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.
CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
5-TON LIFTING CRANES DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS, TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.
An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.
A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness; Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease.—No washing.—Advantage to Ladies travelling.
MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*
SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treasher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co. Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Hasbeon and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Karrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.
To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL Glazed Quality Printings.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)
FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
SPECIAL FEATURES.
(*a*) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.
The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.
(*b*) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.
(*c*) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
(*d*) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1891	£339,690	0 0
„ 1885	292,196	0 0
„ 1886	285,029	0 0
„ 1890	£1,161,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED RISKS. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LIMIT REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,73,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,61,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,927,174	12 4	1884 £5,348,407 9 8
1879	£4,260,595	15 1	1890 £6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hamam Street.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
AS
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.
PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose." In severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.
PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system." is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remitted fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*
PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica,* and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power,* following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.
PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is accessorily energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescence recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.
STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is quite the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinia and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the per dose of Phosphorus is needed.
PHOSPHUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, caused by passive discharges due to debility. It is used also as a *stimulating commencement* in obstinate cases of *Amaurosis, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feliparous* females.
"HOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The tract in this pill is made from the Tree Damiana Plant (*turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money) he 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from ur laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order r 21/

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.
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From Rylands & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into this country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their Coolie patrons will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, Diarrhœa even in the more terrible foms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST to prescribe it. We are, Dear Sir, yours, Sykes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain." Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations. The Public are hereby informed that the Only Genuine Chlorodyne was invented by Dr. J. Collis Browne, and that he was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne. The Judgment of the Lord Chief Justice was that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the Defendant Freeman was not entitled to use the name or style of Dr. J. Collis Browne in connection with the sale of Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne had been most unjustly deprived of his property in the Chlorodyne, and regretted that the Defendant Freeman had not been committed to prison for his conduct in the matter. See the Times, July 13, 1864. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
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BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash bids.
Insurance		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank		500	500		
Bank	25,000	500	all	9 per. ct.	
Bank	40,000	500	all	6 per. ct.	
Bank					
Bank					
Bank	20,000	£10	all	5 per. ct.	
Corporation	80,000	£20	£20	7 per. ct.	
Commercial					
Chartered	30,000	£25	£25	5 per. ct.	
Bank					
Bank					
Bank					
Bank	40	$125	all	15 per. ct.	
Bank					
National	37,320	£25	£12½	5 per. ct.	
Bank					
Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 per. ct.	
Bank					
Bank					

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Press	200	1,250	1,000	75	1,100xd
Alliance					
Co.	100	500	all	18 per. ct.	
Advocate	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Times	750	2,400	2,400	NIL.	355
Argus	187½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	375
Standard	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Printing					
Press	600	200	200	16	115
Company	600	1,800	1,800	45 dvd	890
Gujarati	1,000	1,000	1,000	120	1,425
Printing &					
Publishing	400	200	200	20	245
Press	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	175xd
Bombay	315	2,500	2,500	100	975
Printing	300	500	500	all	60	545
Press					
Company	450	450	500	30	40xd
Printing	750	400	all	32½	143
Press	240	450	450	63	442
Company					
Printing	700	300	500	5 per. ct.	570
Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80xd
Company	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
Printing	1,000	50	all	Rs. 35	240
Press	1,000	200	600	55	553
Company	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15½	110
Printing					
Press	600	500	600	20	390
Printing	500	500	500	20	500
Press	300	500	500	25	500
Printing					
Press	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Printing	200	2,000	750	35	445
Press					
Printing	1,200	225	350	75	210
Press		1,000	100	Rs. 100	840

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly dvd.	
Railway					
Company		3100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
Railway					
Company					
Railway					
Company		£ 18	..	do.	430

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Spinning & Weaving	200	1,200	1,000	90	1,400
Spinning & Weaving	400	100	all	Rs. 25	465ex
Spinning & Weaving	1,935	100	100	5	82
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	371	300	all	9 per. ct.	500
Spinning & Weaving	800	1,000	1,000	25	660
Spinning & Weaving	600	500	500	20	405
Spinning & Weaving	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	530
Spinning & Weaving	1,750	500	500	35	1,230
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	600	500	500	10 per. ct.	635
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	700	700	30	630xd.
Spinning & Weaving	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,666	100	100	50	0
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1474
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	500	500	50	920
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	500	500	10 per. ct.	580
Spinning & Weaving	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Spinning & Weaving	2,310	1,000	1,000	Nil.	95
Spinning & Weaving	855	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	720	500	500	40	660
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,100	500	500	25	575
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Spinning & Weaving	910	500	500	Rs. 17-8	345
Spinning & Weaving	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Spinning & Weaving	1,100	500	500	10 p. ct.	635
Spinning & Weaving	650	500	500	Nil.	340
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,200	250	250	125	225½
Spinning & Weaving	1,040	1,000	1,000	35	735
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Spinning & Weaving	700	1,000	1,000	30	50
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	500
Spinning & Weaving	5,000	100	100	15 p. c.	103
Spinning & Weaving	5,000	100	100	15	700
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	&	945
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	2,000xd
Spinning & Weaving	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	2,100	500	500	15 p. ct.	690
Spinning & Weaving	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,345
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	4,500	100	100	7 p. ct.	105
Spinning & Weaving	1,770	100	100	Nil.	par
Spinning & Weaving	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	475
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	690
Spinning & Weaving	4,625	625	Rs. 74	420	
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	743	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,170
Spinning & Weaving	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	1,050
Spinning & Weaving	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Spinning & Weaving	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,450
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	1,125
Spinning & Weaving	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	500	500	Nil.	5nom
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	1,212	200	250	121	270
Spinning & Weaving	1,300	250	250	7	215
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	455
Spinning & Weaving	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Spinning & Weaving	550	1,000	1,000	35	37 xd
Spinning & Weaving	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	76 xd
Spinning & Weaving	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving					
Spinning & Weaving				

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NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Monk's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 45, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

DON'T FAIL to see our Stock of NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS for all Ages at Prices to suit every Purse; Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, and Market.

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MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PRARTON and PONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESHOTAN, Diplomed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BARLEY SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, Sugared Almonds, Almond Rocks, Gelatine Sweets, Gelatine Peanuts, Cough Lozenges, Butter Scotch, &c. FRAMJEE and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J." care of this Office.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. The punctual return of Boarders is requested.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 23 per Annum on a sum assured of Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply to EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

NEW PIANOS, Rs. 250 each, with complete Iron Frame, solid canes, and all the latest improvements.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR BURNS, Scalds, Wounds, and Cuts nothing equals Motiwala's Poor Man's Friend Ointment. To be had for S. R. MOTIWALLA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ALMANACS for 1892.—A Large Variety of Various Subjects well got up—ONLY 2 AS. EACH. GEYSER & Co., Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters, Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 2 Annas. Lemonade and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Humdum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, durries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

HINDU BHOJAN VASTI GRIHA.—(Hindu Hotel) Bombay, Grant Road, opposite North Brook Gardens. Moderate Charges. PUTAJEE SUBHAN JEE, Proprietor of the Hindu Hotel.

FIXED PRICES—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, have made FIXED PRICES since last month. All Goods plainly marked as low as possible. Inspection invited—Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the Scottish High School, Byculla Bridge, will re-open on Tuesday, the 5th January.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Bullwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jayakar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Robertson:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India:—Derived immediate benefit from its use. G. Greenaway, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a living man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., &c., at Rs. 1.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 21, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 10. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical Enzlish Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION. SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s. It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.' Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist, No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co., BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 1.

WITH the Banks and Markets generally closed for four days since the date of our last report, there is little to chronicle this evening in this column, the export markets having been quiet in tone, with little fresh business passing on days when they have been open and without material movement in prices except in the case of Cotton, which has declined in value, under the influence of advices from the governing markets for this staple, notwithstanding that arrivals of the new crop are some 134,000 bales less than at this time last year. The rate of Exchange for three months' sights Credits is 1-32d. higher than it was last Thursday; otherwise there is no change in this market, and little has been done either way. Government Paper is 3-16 per cent. lower in Fours. Freights have been weak, with forward rates a trifle lower. Imports have been quiet, and somewhat lower rates have been accepted for some goods in view of the position of Cotton and the Manchester market.

MONEY.—With the Presidency Bank open but for four days out of the period covered by the Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday afternoon, and with little fresh business passing in that time, such movement as there had been in the different items making up the Return, had again been principally in Private Deposits, which had diminished since the end of the previous week by some 42½ lakhs, owing, doubtless, mainly to the withdrawals which ordinarily take place on the eve of holidays during which the Banks are closed, and at the end of the year. A diminution in the Cash balance of 29 lakhs, making the balance stand at 297½ lakhs was considerably less than was disclosed by the previous Return, viz., 47 lakhs, notwithstanding the heavier private withdrawals had, with an increase of 2½ lakhs in Bills Discounted (more than counterbalanced, however, by a further decrease in Loans), made the apparent increase in trade requirements 42 lakhs, against 38 lakhs, this result having been due to a material accession to Government Deposits. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—On the Banks re-opening on Tuesday after the Christmas holidays, the market was steady at the closing rates of the 24th; but things were very quiet all day, with practically no business passing either way; and the market closed with, perhaps, a slightly steadier feeling. On Wednesday the market opened at the same level of rates as on the previous day, and so continued, the only exception having been that one Bank was drawing some Demand at Is. 4 21-32d. Of Private Paper there was but little offering, and the market left off quiet but steady at the following quotations, which are our final ones, the Banks having closed from Wednesday evening till to-morrow for the New Year holidays:—

		per rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 4 5-8d.	
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 4 14-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 4 23-32d.	"
Do. 4 do.	Is. 4 3-4d.	"
Do. 6 do.	Is. 4 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	Is. 4 13-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	Is. 4 15-16d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	Is. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	Is. 4 31-32d.	"
France 3 months' sight	177	"
Do. 6 do.	178¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, on the resumption of business on the 29th instant, was weak, and somewhat lower rates were named for Fours, both for Money and Account, at 106 13-16 for cash and the approaching Settlement, and 106⅞ for the 2nd February account; but the Market strengthened towards the close, and 106¾ was the final cash quotation for Fours for Money. On Wednesday the market was again a trifle lower during the greater part of the day, Fours having been quoted at 106⅝ for cash and the Settlement on the 5th instant, but unaltered for the February account at 105⅞, the tone of the market having been firm, however, and at the close 106 13-16 was named for cash. 105½ was quoted for 4½ per cents. These must be taken as our last quotations, the market having remained closed meantime for the holidays. Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. lower at 112¼. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. down at 103¾.

SHARES.—There has not been much doing in this market on days when it has not been closed for the holidays; but rates for Cotton Mill Scrip have declined more or less considerably in a number of cases, though in a few others they have favoured sellers. Compared with our quotations of last Thursday evening we note a drop of Rs. 100 in Morarji Gokuldas Mill shares; of Rs. 50 in Sholapur; of Rs. 30 in Sun; of Rs. 25 in Presidency; of Rs. 20 in Coorla; of Rs. 10 each in Swadeshi, Oriental, Luckmidas, Khatao Mucconji, Jevraj Balloo, and Bellary; of Rs. 5 each in Standard, New Great Eastern, Mazagon, Manekji Petit, Imperial, and Bombay Cotton; and of Re. 1 in Leopold. On the other hand, Indian Manufacturing have advanced Rs. 40; Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Rs. 30; Hindustan, Rs. 20; Howard and Bullough, Rs. 5; and David Rs. 2½. In Press shares Fort are Rs. 50; Colaba, Rs. 30; Bellary, Rs. 25; and Volkarts Rs. 10, higher; but Sind and Finjdab have declined Rs. 100; East Indian, Rs. 25; and Mofussil and Munmar, Rs. 5 each. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the others; Treacher and Company are Rs. 15 down; Port Canning are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 3½; and Bank of Bengal are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has not been much change in the state of demand for staple *Grey Goods* during the past week; but dealers, in sympathy with lower Cotton, have been selling at lower rates. Stocks are on about the same level as before. In *Bleached Goods* some Marwaree buyers have been in the market for low and medium. *Jaconets, Mull*, and *Nainsooks*, but prices for these and other descriptions are much the same as before. For *Dyed Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been no improvement in demand, and previous rates are quoted for all. The demand for *Local* Goods is only three-fourths of the average of this season of the year, and rates favour buyers. The off-take of *Imported* Goods from the bazaar has been about 4,000 packages this week; that of *Local* Goods sum 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported* Twist has remained dull and only a small business has been done; but rates are quite unchanged. China buyers of *Local Spinnings* are very indifferent operators. Some Spinners have sold 20s. on the basis of about 5½ annas per lb. but only in small quantities; and large supplies are unsaleable at current rates. The week's Sales have been 1,000 bales, and the market closed dull, with no business doing at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No.			to		per lb.
"	8s	"	"	3¾	"	4¼ "
"	10s	"	"	4 1-16	"	4½ "
"	12s	"	"	4 3-16	"	4¾ "
"	16s	"	"	5	"	5¼ "
"	20s	"	"	5¼	"	5½ "
"	24s	"	"	5½	"	6¼ "
"	30s	"	"	6¼	"	6½ "
"	40s	"	"	7¼	"	8 "

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* at an advance of 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market, strengthened by the higher quotation from the other side. *Yellow Metal* has declined 2 annas per cwt. and only a small business has transpired, but the feeling at closing was steady. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate extent in a quiet market, and with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

COAL.—Nothing fresh has been done in this mineral owing to the holidays. We quote Davison's West Hartley for January-February shipment at Rs. 13½ and Powell's Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 15½ per ton in the same position, both quotations, however, being nominal in the absence of actual business.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—On days when this market has been open, the feeling has been quiet, and latterly dull, with only a small business passing, exporters having bought nothing whatever on two days, while prices gave way Re. 1 per candy on Tuesday, and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 on the following day. Shippers have not taken more than 600 bales altogether, their purchases having consisted principally of new Bengals; while the Mills have bought about 2,000 bales in all, consisting mainly of new Oomrawuttee descriptions and a little old Oomra and Westerns. The market closed dull last evening for the New Year's Day holiday with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3, per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop into Bombay during the past week have been 19,400 bales, against 11,574 bales arrived during the previous week, and 38,600 bales in the corresponding week last year. The deficiency in receipts of new Cotton this season compared by last continues to increase week by week, the falling off being now 133,625 bales while last Thursday it was 114,425 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Oomrawutee, Fully Good (Good Staple)	Rs. 160	3 15-32d.
Do. Good do.	" 150	3½d.
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 154	3 11-32d.
Do. Good	" 145	3 5-32d.
Bolatee, Fully Good	" 150	3½d.
Do. Good	" 140	3 1-16d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	" 170	3 21-32d.
Do. Good	" 160	3 15-32d.
Bengal, Fully Good	" 150	3½d.
Do. Good	" 140	3 1-16d.
New Crop—		
Bengal Fine (January)	" 178	3 11-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 161	3¼d.
Do. Good do.	" 155	3d.
Broach, Fine (March)	" 200	4 3-32d.
Do. Good do.	" 191	4 5-32d.
Khandeish Fine (January)	" 168	3¾d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 164	3½d.
Do. Good do.	" 156	3½d.
Dhollera Fine (April-May)	" 181	4 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 171	3 11-16d.
Do. Good do.	" 165	3 9-16d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92.	Season 1890-91.
	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	27,000	72,500
Berar	16,000	41,000
Bengals	6,700	864,500
Hingunghat	275	5,600
Total	49,975	183,600

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	21,700	43,093	42,915
From 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	1,933,192	2,138,709	1,977,343
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,372	2,155	5,116
From 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	1,623,383	1,427,583	1,435,502
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,584	1,124	1,640
From 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	160,553	71,645	5,324

WHEAT has attracted but little attention from shippers this week; and, on days when there has been anything doing; the volume of business has been small, and the feeling quiet. Quotations, however, have been the same for all descriptions at the close of the previous week. The Receipts of wheat into Bombay from the 1st January saw the great increase of not far short of half a million tons, compared with those for 1890.

SEEDS.—A small business in a quiet market has also been done in this direction. The price of *Linseed* gave way one anna per cwt. at the close of last week, and *Gingelly*, owing to fierce Arriva, has receded half-a-rupee per candy; but otherwise prices are unchanged. The following were the quotations yesterday evening when the market closed for the holidays:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-12 to Rs.	6-14 per cwt
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-11	"
" " Cawnpore	" 6-8 to Rs.	6-12 "
" Red	" 6-8 to Rs.	6-12 "
Gingelli, Best White	" 41-8 to Rs.	42-8 "
" Mixed	" ⅞, 39-0 to Rs.	41-0 "

The Receipts of *Linseed* during the present year have been greater by nearly 115,000 tons than in 1890 (or more than double last year's total arrivals); those of *Rapeseed*, some 27,000 tons greater; those of *Gingelly* 13,000 tons; and those of *Ground Nuts* 24,000 tons; while the receipts of *Poppyseed* and *Castor seed* show some falling off in the same comparison.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	191,876	167,962	132,14
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	15,740,841	7,071,384	6,887,24
Linseed for the week	27,938	36,453	15,23
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	4,845,004	2,543,857	1,075,59
Rapeseed for the week	4,691	1,689	10,56
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	1,444,779	904,095	277,13
Gingelly Seed for the week	76,198	54,028	69,623
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	1,435,755	1,175,761	1,30,949

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	189. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	208,554	42,100	20,114
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	13,332,595	5,452,88	6,03947
Linseed for the week	45,429	59,06	479
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	4,767,082	2,491,68	2,15,94
Rapeseed for the week	...	11,72	11,78
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	1,462,834	806,87	2,279,87
Gingelly Seed for the week	71,502	7,47	51,15
Do. from 1st Jan. to 30th Dec.	1,256,673	1,102,13	938,76

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia, 46 tons, Capt. J. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. and M. Paget-Jones, Mr. B. B. Yacoob, Mr. Mahomed Salleyand 16 deck.

THE French mail steamer La Seine, 1,151 tons Capt. R. Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Schmid Mr. and Mrs. Banniel, Mrs. and Miss Vaurinos and child, Mr. Rufener, Mr. Bandelier, Mr. and Mrs D'Olivera, Mr. and Mrs. Soares, Mr. and Mrs. Edulje M. Muncherjee and three children, Mr. Sulemon Saad friend, two women, Mr. Ayub, two womands child, Mr. Dallaporta, General Boice-Comb, Mr. Braid, Mrs. Royres, Mrs. Gilder, Mr. Raymond two children, Mr. Nusserwanjee, and 60 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	La Seine (s)	Schmitz	Aden, Dec 21.
	Oberon (s)	Crook	Cardiff, Dec 2.
	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Ampere (s)	Mollé	Singapore, &c.
	Arabia (s)	Skinner	Karachi, Dec. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Khedive (s)	Mogle	China, &c.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.
Dec. 28.—Steamers Rampoora and Kandalla.

MADRAS.
Dec. ARRIVAL.
30 Clan Macalister s. ..... Calcutta.
Dec. DEPARTURES.
29 Hochheimer s. ..... Calcutta.
30 Clan Macgregor s. ..... Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANING B. V. A. Bombay, 2nd January, 1892.

1. To-day, both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Hot Bunder, Colaba. No. 1 Company to continue the usual course of gun target practice. No. 2 Company to general instruction in connection with the forthcoming annual course of the Company. Dress:—Drill order.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARM ORDERS.

ADJT.-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS. Poona, December 31.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

22nd Bo I—2nd Lieut A Lovell, 2nd South Lancashire, who has been appointd a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 21st Dec 1891

The undermentioned officrs will attend the next course of Gunnery Instruction at Poona, commencing on the 23rd proximo. Officrs from out-stations will travel on duty at the public expense:—

2nd Royal Lancaster—Lut D M McLachlan.
2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut E Woolmer.
2nd Mdx—Lieut W Nelm.
29th Bo Infantry—Capt J S Lowry.
1st Infy Hyderabad Contingent—Lieut F V Whittall.

So much of A O 57 of 1890 Oct 1891 as refers to Major F G Alexander, 10th Bo L I, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officr has leave of absence:—

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut J S Cooper, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 31st December, 1891.

Means of observations taken a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg.	29·210
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·6
Dew Point	57·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·337
Extent of cloudy sky (the wholesky clouded = 10)	6·0
Maximum temperature of fairest (at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of Wind	SE, ENE, NNE, ESE, W. WNW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	227

From midnight to midnight.

THE BOMBA

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The New Year Honours are announced.

PEERAGES.

Sir Frederick Roberts, Admiral [illegible] and Sir William Thompson.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Mr. Bartolet, M.P. and Mr. Arthur B[illegible]

BARONETCY.

Mr. Durand.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. Edward Ross and Mr. Grenier of Ceylon.

ADDITIONAL HONOURS.

The following is an additional list of New Year Honours.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

C. M. G.—Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, [illegible] the Straits Settlements.

C. M. G.—The Sultan of Perak and [illegible] of Hong Kong.

C. M. G.—Mr Creages of Labuan, [illegible] of Kalacca, and Mr. Anthoniz of [illegible]

ALLEGED DESTRUCTION OF DUBLIN CASTLE.

An explosion of gun cotton occurred [illegible] the police of Dublin Castle, wrecking the [illegible] Offices above. It is believed that it was [illegible] of the perpetrators of the outrage to [illegible] Members of the Council at their sitting [illegible] Fortunately nobody was hurt, the [illegible] of the Castle being away at lunch at the [illegible] the explosion.

JAN. 1.

The force of the explosion at Dublin Castle was [illegible] in an outward direction and the damage [illegible] consequently less serious than was at first [illegible] Only some windows were broken and a [illegible] of the furniture destroyed.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Steamship Company having declined to employ on Federation coalers at the [illegible] docks, it is expected that a struggle with [illegible] labourers will commence to-day.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN.

The Government of India has sanctioned a [illegible] survey for the proposed railway from Sirajgunj to Gattack. The route south of the Mahanadi will be taken with the view of eventually connecting Murshidabad with the East Indian system.

The Walmadi-Azimganj narrow guage railway is to be converted to the broad guage.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

The Empress Parade was held at noon to-day in the presence of Brigadier-General A. Kinlb[illegible] commanding the district, and a fairly large [illegible] of visitors.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN.

The camp-of-exercise begins on Monday next when the Cavalry Brigade of the Southern Force will start from Poona in the direction of Sirur, where the Cavalry Brigade of the Northern Force will assemble. Two Brigades will come into [illegible] near Koregaum, where H. E. the Commander-in-Chief pitches his camp. After a series of [illegible] and manœuvres two Brigades will [illegible] back towards Chinchwad, where the artillery [illegible] will withdraw on the 8th inst. The 2nd Bombay Lancers arrives at Sirur [illegible] from Neemuch, and relieves the 3rd Bombay Cavalry at Poona after the camp closes.

DEATH OF A DACOIT CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 1

Bok-la, the Wuntho dacoit, has been killed at [illegible] having destroyed by the Katha Military Police.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 26th instant arrived here at 6 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of 25th December, left here for Bombay, at 3 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL Dec. 31.

The Anchor Line steamer Roumania left here for Bombay this morning.

HONG KONG, JAN. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Canton extra, arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Home has remained unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

This week's sales of Cotton.....	23,000	bales.
" " Surats	1,000	"
Imports of Cotton ...	184,000	"
" " Surats.....	nil.	
Stock of Cotton 1,428,000		"
" " Surats.....	53,000	"
Stock in London.....	8,000	"

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £22,540,000, decrease £900,00 ; public deposits, £5,400,000, decrease £300,00 ; other deposits, £30,600,000, increase £1,50,000 ; other securities, £30,700,000, increase £2,20,000 ; notes and gold, £13,160,000, decrease £900,00. The Bank's reserve is 36 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 1.

The barometer has risen in the Gangetic Plain and north-east India, but fallen elsewhere. Changes are moderate except in the Indus Valley, where the fall is brisk. Readings are highest in Rajputana and the Central Provinces, lowest off the west coast and over [illegible] of the Bay. Winds blow generally and [illegible] almost everywhere moderate. The [illegible] in [illegible] Bengal and the [illegible] Central [illegible] regularly elsewhere. [illegible] normal in [illegible] Burma, [illegible] sky is cloudy [illegible] only [illegible] rain are a [illegible] to an [illegible] and [illegible]

VANITY FAIR.

THE GOSPEL OF GENTILITY ACCORDING TO LADY GREVILLE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The first volume of the Victoria Library for gentlewomen is written by Lady Greville, and is called very appropriately "The Gentlewoman in Society." On opening the book the question immediately occurs to us : "What is Society ?"—for Lady Greville, in her preface, submits her pages to the consideration of those members of Society who are interested in its various aspects, either from an ethical or an æsthetic standpoint." Are we gentlewomen, and are we in Society ? Can we lay our hands on our throbbing hearts, and truthfully answer yes to the awful query ? Dare we open the mystic pages, and pry into the secrets hidden from the parvenu ?

***

Lady Greville says "that aggregate of leisured men and women which forms Society affords an interesting study to the philosopher" so if we are uncertain of our qualifications as gentlewomen, we may plead the interest of the philosopher as an excuse for our trespass on her select literary domain. The first point of information given is that men and women are divided into two distinct sections, the classes and the masses ; or to quote Lady Greville's words, "in a still more limited sense, those who are in and those who are out of Society. Many of the latter, however, are," according to the writer, "in their own estimation (and often with good reason) fully equal to the initiated; while the latter again are subdivided into numerous small 'sets' holding aloof from one another, pursuing adverse courses and cherishing antagonistic interests, which are continually coming into collision like opposing currents."

***

This description of the unfortunates who are not numbered in the fold of Society is not very happy ; but as it relates to people of no social account, Lady Greville possibly did not take trouble to polish her sentences. "To learn the social code, this unwritten body of statutes is," according to this Society Solon, "to begin with the labour of a lifetime ; but it is a labour that must be undertaken and carried through by anybody who aspires to a permanent position in Society. The *parvenu* never succeeds in wholly mastering it, and never really touches anything but the fringe of Society." Alas, poor *parvenu* ! there is not even a gilded road to knowledge of the does and don'ts of the social code. But there are other things which the *parvenu* shares equally with those born in the purple. Marriage is the principal aim of life, we are told, among the leisured classes—in fact, according to Lady Greville, marriage must inevitably remain the chief end and aim of the gentlewoman in Society. (*Entre nous*, how bad the spinster *elite* must feel on reading this very sweeping condemnation of their conduct.)

***

We are told that the epoch of woman's brightest beauty lasts only ten years—from twenty to thirty—and so much has to be done in the interval. Like a far-seeing general, she marshals her forces, counts the cost and proceeds bravely on the skirmish through the hot oppressive mazes of the London ball-room, continuing the arduous chase to Cowes, Germany, and the country-house. There she knows that the game is more likely to be found off his guard, and to be caught napping by the rosy charms of Georgina in the early morning, as under the big elms she plays tennis in a pink cotton dress, which displays the statuesque curves of her limbs to perfection ; or by the splendid figure of Louisa, who rides like a goddess across the downs ; or when wearied and passive after a day's tramp through the heather, by the entrancing strains of Mary's voice to which he listens peacefully. Man hates to be hurried, and the London season is all hurry and joyless bustle. The wary mother knows this, and grudges no expense of tailor-made gowns, bewitching hats, or neat walking boots, with fascinating tea-gowns *ad libitum*. . . . The romance that our grandmothers insisted on as a *sine qua non* in their love affairs is lamentably disappearing from courtship. Sentiment being unfashionable, love-making seems somewhat mawkish, and almost as soon as the couple are engaged the wedding is hurried on. The arrangements for it, and the choice of the trousseau, occupy the girl's thoughts, to the absolute exclusion of love, duty, and the future husband ; until on hearing the enthusiastic enumeration of the handsome presents received and expected, and the proud description of the lovely garments to be worn, one begins to wonder what on earth is the use of the husband. There is not much romance or poetry about the transaction, but it is thoroughly practical. It is this that constitutes the difference between the girl of to-day and the girl of twenty years ago. The former Lady Greville means the girl up to date treats marriage professionally, not as a means, but as an [illegible] to the latter regards it from the sentimental aspect.

***

"Married women as well as girls," says Lady Greville, "have attained to a degree of liberty formerly unknown ; there is very little that two women together cannot do or see. They have their clubs where letters, not exactly suited to the conjugal eye, may be sent." By the by, to interrupt Lady Greville's flow of language, the latest club inaugurated for the use of women is the "ne plus ultra" to the membership of which none but Royal and titled ladies may aspire. The club will have a splendid establishment in Piccadilly, and it goes without saying that the subscription is as high as the Club's pretensions justify.

***

But to return to our gentlewomen in society. "They have their own set, outside of which they do not think it worth while to make themselves agreeable. They dance and flirt (here the philosopher lady correspondent feels it her duty to interject : fie, fie !) and amuse themselves all the summer like the grasshopper ; but unlike her tiresome rival the ant, they are not expected to work lest when winter comes they should starve. On the contrary in the winter they skate and shoot and hunt and have private theatricals, and generally a good time all round."

***

It is fashionable to be philanthropic—for the gentlewoman in society to have her pet charity as they have their pet horse, both for use and show. Bazaars offer opportunities for personal display, for original invention, for admiration and notice which in these days of advertisement must not be despised.

***

Lady Greville talks easily of the uses of the philanthropic fad. Its abuses she ignores. Every scoundrel the public have had examples of the recklessness with which titled ladies give their names and support to charitable undertakings, and then abscond with the proceeds of a *fete* in support of a hospital or other charity fails to cover the expense, the lady patronesses refuse to make up the deficit. And it is rarely the rich creditors who are left unpaid—it is the poor, struggling, working people who have only one to push their claims. There was a big *fete* for the West End hospital some time ago, and it is said that the poor nigger minstrels hired through Whiteley for the occasion have not had a shilling of their pay, though the engagement led them into unnecessary expense in the line of gay new costumes, to delight the hearts of the *elite* who patronized them.

***

"Man must eat to live." This is the opening of a chapter on Society dinners and Society entertainments generally. The word *Man* is used in its broadest sense. Lady Greville has never hinted that the gentlewoman in Society is too genteel to eat—on the contrary, it is implied that she goes in for all the good things of life with as much gusto as the *fin-gourmet* of a century-five. It has been often said that the numbers at table should never exceed that of the Muses or be less than the Graces. Lady Greville would extend the number to twelve, who can be well seated at a round table. The guests at a *dîner intime*, as the French call it, require to be even more carefully chosen than the menu. Here there must be no question of commercial principles or duty ; the selection of friends must be studied solely with a view to the quota they can add to pleasant conversation. The women must be pretty and agreeable ; he men, noted in some way ; all must like and know each other well, and a kind of freemasonry must prevail. A man must not be too great a talker, nor a woman too much taken up with herself—each must contribute his share to the general fund of conversation, and each must come with the determination to appear at his very best and brightest. Such dinners, adds Lady Greville, can only be given in London, and in the best society where a judicious mixture of the frivolous, the serious, and the artistic can be provided.

***

In Gentlewomen and their little Follies, Society Men and Manners, the gentle Art of Flirtation Lady Greville has also something to say. In fact a great deal to say ; and on the whole well ; though whether it will raise the [illegible] of the gentlewoman in Society is [illegible]station. When we have closed the book perhaps a little after the manner of the Thank God I am not like that creature,

a smile
oth one wrinkle on the brot of care
some sorry heart
serious petty ills of life to bar ;
the task—if mine, my friend it be
w one little smile of thine thy hast from me.

is what the New Artist, with the humours of [illegible] proposes to do, in his splendid book with [illegible] coloured by hand (Richards 25s.) quite another fashion, and at much lower [illegible] Anna Ruppert, the American complexion [illegible], who is staying in London at present, [illegible] to smooth out, not one but all our [illegible] tickles.

THE FAR ROCKS.

II.

When I had thus refreshed myself, I began to take a cheerier view of the immediate prospect. The fog was lifting ; over the vast expanse of mud lying between us and the Far Rocks the beams of the rising sun threw a momentary brightness ; the complexions of the party generally looked less green and yellow than they had done a few minutes earlier. True, we had not yet left the sandy margin of the mangrove swamp ; the dangers of our expedition lay before us, but with a brave heart and good company I felt some hope of surmounting all the perils of the way, and returning, covered with the glory of a local Stanley, to the welcoming and admiring bosom of my family. When I reflected on the discomforts of that midnight start, and the miserable sensations with which I had bidden farewell to the *placens uxor* and *parvuli nati*, yonder disappearing hill, and compared them with my present exhilaration I pooh-poohed the thoughts that had weighed down my usually elastic spirits. "Deject not overmuch thyself, who hast of troubles thy full share," I murmured. And so I ranged alongside the Colonel who was leading the party, with one eagle eye on the look-out for the only traversable track across the swamp, and with the other turning lovingly and benevolently on the little flock of ladies who followed him with such touching confidence on this perilous quest. I enquired in an offhand way whether he was quite sure that he knew his way about, and whether there were no lingering doubts in his mind as to the material existence of these rocks. I gently hinted that I had searched the local charts in vain ; and that it would be a sad and inexcusable termination to an enterprise undertaken under such fair auspices, if in fact there were no Far Rocks, and our shark should prove a fatal and elusive Bonjum.

The Colonel was humming his favourite waltz, a simple little thing, of which the refrain is, I believe, "Kiss me again, I like it," and was so affected either by the pathos of his rendering or the tender recollections which were associated with the air, that he only answered me with a silent and majestic wave of his whip in the direction of the horizon, as who should say "the mud lies all before us, where to choose." I could see that much for myself, and the prospect was not encouraging. Query, who, with Mrs. Q. and several young Qs., was making the whole journey on foot, was so overweighted with the scientific instruments enumerated in my last letter, and so full of repressed enthusiasm, that I doubted whether it would be safe to address him. But I am naturally conversational ; and especially do I hold with old Will that the soul doth much suffering overskip when grief hath mates and feeling fellowship. And as at this moment the Colonel turned his horse's head straight out to sea, I felt that the supreme moment was come.

Query had stopped to tuck his trowsers into his boots, and all the pedestrians of the party were engaged like preparations. I rode up to him and asked what he made of the course the Colonel was steering. "W. N. W. by W." was his laconic and nautical reply. Then he shaded his eyes and gazed anxiously at the sun. The result of thus taking counsel with his great soul was that he observed with some querulousness that he didn't think the Colonel ought to have been so precipitate, and that if I would only ride after him and pull him up, he, Query, would take a regular observation with the sextant and so get the course accurately laid out by compass. I declined to do anything of the sort ; I bade Query cheer up and collect his scattered paraphernalia without delay. "Deuce the grand old man," I added rollickingly, *ingens iteralimus iter*." But Query knows no more Latin than will enable him to give learned and imposing names to simple objects, so he only shook his head in a deprecating way, implying that he was not to be understood as assenting to any and everyone of my loose heathen propositions. And now we were all plunged into the ooze, and slime, water rocks, and quicksands, in which the Colonel's soul delighteth. The unfortunate ladies were making poor weather of it at first, till the Colonel dismounted and loaded his own horse with as many of them as it would hold. Then taking the reins in his hand he stepped it out bravely with that air of seraphic peace and innocent enjoyment which is, I believe, the result of a virtuous action. My heart warmed at the sight ; I felt a generous glow of emulation, and I had quite resolved that I would do likewise, when a glance at poor Query caused me to replace my foot in the stirrup and postpone my hour of self-sacrifice. The scientist was labouring heavily in the slush, and I fancied that at times I caught the sounds of words which are not to be found in astronomy primers. We had made about a mile without any more serious adventure than the loss of most of the pedestrians' boot soles, when the roving eye of Query lit upon a star-fish. I had seen it too, but it did not occur to me that we were undergoing all this peril and misery for such insignificant prizes. Query precipitated himself upon it, and, having easily overpowered and captured it, sat down to examine it through the microscope and give a short lecture on its scientific significance. His applausive family gathered round ; he implored me to go and fetch the Colonel, who could be seen in the distance energetically pursuing a small crab.

I was just starting, when I noticed that Query was apparently undergoing an eclipse. I ruthlessly interrupted the lecture with a stirring appeal to his instincts of preservation, and pointed out to him in language that carried instant conviction to his soul the uselessness of disseminating science from the centre of a quicksand. His family shrieked and scattered. Query struggled to his feet, which were embedded in the treacherous sand. There, with his microscope in one hand, and his star-fish in the other, he stood, firmly planted, a touching instance of the manner in which men become martyrs to principle. "Here, quick, a rope, a rope," he roared, "I'm sinking, sinking rapidly. Don't stand there laughing Brown, this isn't a joke, and you don't mend matters by gaping and wondering." I replied with my usual dignity that he laboured under a great mistake in that estimate of my emotion. "The picture is striking, my dear Query, very striking, but I am contemplating it calmly as dispassionately in the true philosophic spirit. *Ne admirari*, you know, or probably don't know, it that's no matter, *nil admirari proprieus est ea quæ possit facere et servare beatum*. You'll remember that in future if you escape, which I don't think you will ; and you'll also remember at I stoutly maintained the existence of quicksands while you denied it."

Query became violent, and in making futile efforts to extricate himself sunk a little deeper. Mrs. Query in an agony of apprehension besought him to come away without lingering longer in such a dangerous place. He warmly replied that he would if he could ; that it was in fact the object lying at that moment nearest to his heart. "If you were to take that left leg of yours in both hands," I mildly suggested, "and pull with your might, it would perhaps come out. It doesn't look to me quite so deeply in as the other." An young Query bellowed "*khench, khench, papa !* at the top of his voice. But Query replied with one vexation that even if such a thing were possible without a firm base for leverage, the remedy would be worse than the disease. He would have to stay, explained, with one leg in the air at right angles to his body, which was, he assured us, a fatiguing posture even for a trained acrobat, while the other would go down deeper than ever owing to the concentration of weight on the least solid bit of the quicksand. "In fact, Brown," he wound up with acrimony, "your proposal only shows that you are ignorant of the first principles of dynamics. Now, if I only had a base, a solid base upon which to work !"

"He's like Archimedes, Mrs. Q." added sadly, "only give him a lever and he could hoist himself out at once." Then by way of a happy thought, I asked whether I could not be his lever there and then. In such an emergency I assured him I would leave him for his good, almost cheerfully. He did not even smile ; on the contrary he upbraided me in the strongest and most undeserved language. So I suggested to Mrs Q. that we had better go on, or we should never get to those awful rocks. It was mere waste of time standing about there and watching dear old Q founder before our eyes. He was certainly going down, but very slowly. "Come along Mrs. Q.," said I acerfully, "come along and pick up specimens before the tide turns. I'll warrant you, you find Q. here when we come back. He's planted as firm as the monument, and you needn't be one least afraid that he'll stray in your absence." Just then the Colonel having caught his pedo appeared in triumph with a following of draggled but enthusiastic ladies. "Hulls, what have we here ? Why Query, what the deuce are you doing ? Hurry up, man we've a long way to go yet." "Just what I've been telling him, Colonel this half hour. But he wont stir out of that. He's got a star-fist and a microscope to play with. Hadn't we better hurry forward ?" Then Query acquainted the Colonel with the true state of his harrowing affliction The Colonel seized his horses reins, and having knotted them together pitched me end to the scientific enquirer, while he made the other end fast to my horse's tail, and in that manner with great difficulty we dragged the unhappy Query out. He lost one boot, but kept the star-fish I don't think he'll deny that there are quicksands on the way to the Far Rocks another time.

After this little adventure we all proceeded wearily forward, Query discoursing with all the pride of an expert on the phenomena of quicksands, while the rest of the party employed themselves in trying to keep their horses from tumbling down or the remnants of their boots on their feet. We saw a silly fish about here, which filled the Colonel and Query with renewed enthusiasm. This creature, said Query, picking it up carelessly, "is vulgarly credited with great stinging powers. It is a mere superstition ; science does not countenance it ; up to the present there is no evidence to show, phough, d——n the infernal beast." And the epistle of accurate knowledge hurled his treasure from him, and commenced sucking his finger with a pained and surprised expression. We were invited at intervals to look at large anemones ; and ato every one Query poked his stick. He then pointed out to us with infantile triumph, that science [illegible] said that when so provoked the anemone always curl up, and calle us to witness that it would so. I saw nothing strange in that, and I told I saw nothing strange in that, and I told [illegible] that the same phenomenon was to be observed amongst men. I he had no objection to [illegible] jobbing him in to diaphragm with his club [illegible] would guarantee that we should all see *him* curl up as fast as the anemone. But he said he felt no particular curiosity on that subject.

With these pleasant diversions we enlivened the journey till at legth a whoop from the Colonel assured us that we had reached the Far Rocks at last. Having arived at our goal the predominant wish appeared to be that we should get home again without delay. But first the Colonel and Query insisted on appeasing their insatiable appetite for mudlarking. Space failsme eb would I describe with a loving minuteness all the wonders they did not find there. Then was something strange, too, in standing on that remote frotier and looking out across the lazy tide one side and back to the vast waste of swamp with its mangrove trees, and treacherous shifting sands, over which in an hour or two the silent waters would be again swiftly flowing. I have been to the Far Rocks, and I think it unlikely that I shall ever go again. I doubt whether there are any rocks left now, so furious was the energy with which Query upove them on the iron-shod point of his mighty stff. But so long as Nimak Khichar continues a fashionable resort, so long I presume, will it be *le rigueur* for visitors to pay one visit at least to the Far Rocks.

And now they will know all the fearful joys that such an expediton promises.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

LADIES' GYMKHANA *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

New Year's Day was very pleasantly spent by a cricket match between teams representing the Ladies' Gymkhana and Bombay Gymkhana. The former had by far the stronger side in both batting and bowling, and won easily by 119 runs. H. E. the Governor's band was present during the latter part of the fixture, and added much to the enjoyment. The Ladies' Gymkhana took the first lease of the wicket and the ground playing well and all in favor of the batsmen, the Bombay Gymkhana were given a day's leather hunting. Colonel Rhode and Jr. A. P. Gould, who captained the ladies' team, went in first, and began scoring immediately, Mr. Gould taking a nice boundary hit off Mr. Buck Keane's first over. The score went up till 29 is reached, when Colonel Rhodes allowed himself to be caught. The next wicket brought ten additional runs, Dr. Martin, after making 6 having the misfortune to be run out. After this the batting was not so good, and the fourth wicket went down at 49. Play then became lively again, Messrs Raikes and Inglis making a good stand, and rattling up the runs very quickly. Mr. Raikes displaid some neat, clean cutting, and driving. At 65jr. St. Paul, who had taken the ball in hand got the wicket of Mr. Inglis, who had put a well played 10. A rather sensational stand was now made, Mr. Raikes getting in Mr. Macbeth, an excellent supporter. Numerous changes were tried in bowling without effect, and though the fielding was good, some exceedingly smart returns being made, the score rose rapidly. At last Mr. Raikes miscalculated a ball delivered to him by Mr. Rogers, and missing it, lost his cricket. His 50 was compiled by excellent cricket, never giving a chance throughout the whole course of his innings. His score included eight 4's and two 3's, (6 for 135). Runs were made as rapidly as ever when Captain Fowle joined Mr. Macbeth, the former very soon getting into double figures; but he did not do much more, being bowled after score 13, (7 for 168). Mr. Bentinck next went in, a though he did not hit out heavily he managed to keep up his cricket, while his partners put on the rig, which he continued to do as vigorously as ever. Mr. Bentinck gave a good chance once which however, was missed, and the total soon reach 200. After that little was done, Mr. Macb being well bowled by Mr. Rogers with the excellent score of 63 to his credit. The two remaining wickets did little good and the innings closed for 213.

While more than an hour to play the Bomby Gymkhana commenced their innings. They had the misfortune to lose a wicket at the very commencement, but Captain Smith and Mr. St. Paul raised the hopes of their side by playing a vigorous game. Thirty runs were made in fifteen minutes, but then the partnership terminated, well delivered ball by Mr. Raikes taking the captain's wicket. After this, play became slow Mr. St. Paul only occasionally enlivening the game with a good hit. Mr. Ruck Keane, after making 9, was tempted out of his ground by a ball from Mr. Raikes, and was finally stumped by Captain the Hon. St. Leg Jervis, (3 for 43). Captain Steele, who was the next to go in, gave a display of pretty cutting, while Mr. St. Paul drove hard and clean. To-gether they raised the score to 74, when the captain was dispised of in the same way as the last wicket, stepping out to a tempting ball delivered by Mr. Raikes, and missing it, being stumped before he could recover his ground. The next wicket added no runs, and then shortly after being joined by Mr. Rogers, Mr. St. Paul, with the handsome total of 40 to his credit, was clean bowled by Mr. Macbeth, (6 for 78). The total was only creased by 6, when Mr. Rogers took a hard drive to the on, and was beautifully held by Mr. Bentinck. Off the very next ball Mr. M'Causland was caught in the same way by Mr. Bentinck off Mr. Raikes' bowling. The innings closed shortly before dusk for 94. The following are the scores and bowling analysis :—

LADIES' GYMKHANA.

Col Rhodes, c Smith, b Ruck Keane.....	11
Mr A P Gould, b Ebraim.....	20
Dr Martin, run out	6
Capt Jervis, b Steele.....	6
Mr E B Raikes, b Rogers	50
Mr R E Inglis, b St. Paul	10
Mr J R K Macbeth, b Rogers.....	63
Capt Fowle, b Ebraim.....	13
Mr R J Bentinck, not out.....	17
Mr R S Campbell, lbw, b Rogers	0
Capt. Hayman, b Rogers.....	0
Extras.....	17
Total.....	213

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Ruck Keane	70	38	0	1
Ebraim	120	77	3	2
Capt Steele	25	16	0	1
Mr St. Paul	30	20	1	1
Mr Rogers	73	39	3	4
Mr Creagh	15	6	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr N Durrant, b Raikes.....	0
Mr St. Paul, b Macbeth	40
Capt Smith, b Raikes	5
Mr Ruck Keane, St. Jervis, b Raikes	8
Capt Steele, St. Jervis, b Raikes	19
Capt Morris, b Macbeth	0
Mr Rogers, c Bentinck, b Raikes	9
Mr A D Creagh, b Raikes	9
Mr McCausland, c Bentinck, b Raikes	0
Mr Lovick, c Martin, b Macbeth	0
S Ebraim not out	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Raikes	60	35	2	7
Capt Fowle.....	25	20	0	0
Mr Macbeth.....	32	26	0	3

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, BASSEIN.

The first annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above school, established under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association, took place on Sunday, the 27th ultimo. There were present, in the chair, Mr. L. M. Valladares, J. P.; president, Mr. Francis Valladares, J. P., vice, president ; Mr. Felix Leao, J. P.; treasurer ; and Mr. J. L. Britto, secretary of the Association, Mr. R. B. Sane, B. A. ; Mr. Damodar K. Pleader, secretary to the Government School Board Bassein; Messrs. P. S. Baptista, C. L. Varel, Simon J. D'Almeida, Peter Baptista, Anthony Gracias, John Dominic Pereira, and several leading residents of Bassein and gentlemen from Bombay. The entertainment consisted of selections from Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" and Shakespeare. Mr Varel, Secretary of the School Board, read the report, which showed how the school from 4 pupils now musters 64. That the education imparted in the school is sound, is proved by the fact that one of its students, the only one sent up, was successful at the Public Service Examination held last year at Thana. The Educational Inspector's remarks in the visitor's book are certainly most encouraging. Messrs L. M. Valladares, F. Leao, and J. L. Britto then addressed the gathering. Mr. Sane then rose and in an able speech tried to show why this school should receive more support than either the Portuguese schools or the Government vernacular school. He said that the institution he was speaking of was a boon to the local residents, and the efforts of the Association in establishing it could not be too highly commended. With a vote of thanks to the chairman, and loud cheers for the Association and the parish band, which was in attendance and enlivened the occasion, the proceedings terminated.

News from Kabul, dated the 15th, says that the Amir is preparing to send troops to Kurram, to operate with the outlaw Chakai against the Turis and other tribes. If so events in this quarter will need watching.

Not many weeks ago an American tourist was invited to spend a few days on the grouse moors of a well-known sportsman in Yorkshire. During the first drive he shot his host's favourite dog ; in the second he shot his loader, and in the third he wounded the host himself. Returning home he wrote thanking his entertainer for his hospitality, adding that he "had never enjoyed himself so much in his life." This story is good, and the better that its [illegible] vouched for.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Only about twenty members, including two ladies, met the Master this morning near the Rifle Butts. Last Monday's long run had disabled, for a bit, a good many of the nags out, and so prevented their owners from enjoying a rare good gallop. No mist was it light enough to ride when the Master the move in the direction of Kaleena tank, and jack [illegible] quickly got on to the track of a fine pipe to h was making his way along the Tulsi was a good ome in the Goregaum jungles. There some on one [illegible], and we galloped along the pipe, took "a left i some on the other, when the jack and it was a ne" across the Meion Ground, devil take the hise of ding-dong, and the of country, with pat across that sweet bit holes, but which it is po hillocks, and ruts, and than to walk on. We are rely safer to gallop over and into some nice jumping ountry, the pace still very fast, right up to the rai , a mile beyond Paria village. Across the line he jack would surely have gone, but he is turned a labourer, bless him—and on we go straight the Cooria and Andheri Road, skirting the easter ide of the little hill we all know so well, not far fro the station. Will he cross the road ? In form he stayed it would have been a certainty, but we rem bered what happened last week at the identical Hurrah ! the pack sweep across the road, and know we are in for a good gallop to the jungles, for the first time this season. Some nice fencing, then right away into the grass country, skirting the big mango enclosure, and so on, sometimes across little paddy-fields, interspersed here and there, along paths, and cart tracks, then more grass land, until we reach the jungles, up to this point 30 minutes without a check. Through the jungle we crash, some to the right, some to the left ; those of us fortunate enough to take the latter come up with the hounds again, and see them run into their jack in a little bit of open country about 3 miles from Andheri. Those who go to the right push along for a mile or two, and then turn round for the tents, six miles away as the crow flies. The morning is still young, the dew is on the grass, and the sweet smell of the jungles makes us loath to leave this beautiful bit of country for the smells of Bandora and Bombay, but trains must be caught, and leaving the Master to collect his hounds we retrace our way well pleased with our morning's sport.

New Year's Eve. SANTA CRUZ.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

The regular troops in garrison paraded on the Esplanade at half-past-seven yesterday morning, in honour of the proclamation of her Majesty the Queen as Empress of India, before a very large number of spectators. The brigade was formed up in line facing west, with the Royal Artillery from Colaba on the extreme right with their guns in readiness for action. The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry took up the line, which was continued by the Marine Battalion and the 5th Native Infantry on the extreme left. The troops were formed up in open order at intervals of thirty paces. General Budgen, who inspected the regiments, arrived on the ground at half-past seven, with his staff, and was received with a general salute, in which the line presented arms, the colors were dipped, and the massed bands stationed in the rear struck up a few bars of the National Anthem. Bayonets were then unfixed, and the order was given for a "Royal Salute" when the field pieces of the artillery on the right thundered forth a deafening roar, which was relieved at intervals by a *feu-de-joie* from the muskets of the Infantry right down the line, the bands playing the National Anthem. The adjustment of bayonets again rattled along the line, when General Budgen called upon the troops to give "three cheers" in honour of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, when the soldiers uncovered their heads, and responded with three lusty cheers, which "Jack Sepoy" heartily prolonged at the far extremity. The troops then prepared for the "march-past," and forming quarter-column on the leading companies, wheeled round the points, and passed the Royal Standard, beneath which General Budgen and Staff had taken up their positions. The troops marched in excellent fashion, maintaining a firm and steady step to the accompaniment of the bands that were drawn up opposite the saluting base. This concluded the function, and the regiments were then marched off to their respective quarters. The local Volunteer Corps did not participate in the parade.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AND RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have been scanning the horizon and the reports in your paper to see whether there were any signs of rain. Surely if the concussion theory is correct rain should have followed the tremendous explosion near Mutlagh. Assuming that the explosive force was expended equally in all directions, yet the vertical concussion caused by the explosion of ten tons of dynamite must have been far greater than ordinary amateur experiments, such as those at Bijapur, can ever hope to produce. The concussion theory is based on the fact that, after battles, rain has almost invariably fallen. It may not be original, but my theory is that the rain is produced by the heat produced by combustion. For evidence one needs not go far to seek. In the Konkan, during March, April, and May, the cultivators burn brushwood, grass, &c., of their fields. Thousands of these fires occur every day. The heated air is driven by the sea-breeze against the ghat-mountain wall and ascends to strike the cold upper air. Rain invariably falls at this period, generally in storms, and often originates the idea that the monsoon has begun. London and other large towns produce much heat, and it is well-known that more rain falls over them and in their neighbourhood than elsewhere. Large fires are always followed by rain. And so after large battles, instead of trying concussion to produce rain in the famine districts, why not try a large fire ? Let the Forest Department sacrifice one of its reserves.—Yours, &c.,

Khandalla. H. H.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Captain G. Gadd, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Two Masters Teatman	Miss Stanton
Miss Hooper	Mrs Smealon and child
Captain F C J Loder	Miss Smeaton
Mrs Hewett	Mr A Tillard
Mrs Calgrave and 2 children	Mr G S Hope
Miss Fraser	Mr J G McMair
Mr and Mrs Gardon	Mr Carlton

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev G Hallstone	Mr Inverarity
Mr Courtney	Mr Bachmayer
Mr Elliott.	Mr Kingsley
Mr Lewis	Mr and Mrs L C Lindlow

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, on 9th January 1892.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr and Mrs Baker, Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. Wooder and Mr Mole.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Pallis, Mr T A Reed, Captain Spencer, Captain Lucas, Mr Riddell.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Mitchell Jones, Col Ternan.

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs Hutchinson.

Per s. s. Carthage Captain M. de Rome, on 16th January, 1892.

FOR LONDON—Mr A G Thomson, Mr Birch, Rev J J Lucas and family miss and McConnell.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr and Mrs Howard Fox, Mr and Mrs Baker, Mr Halford, Mr H M Alone, Mr F G Davidson.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr Eldridge, Mr Mole, Mr Wooder, Rev J L Whiting, Rev W Williams, Mr Stern, and Mrs Stanwood.

Per s. s. Pekin, Captain P. Harris, on 23rd January, 1892.

FOR BRINDISI—Miss Burr, Mrs Brocklesley, and Mr Seymour Keay.

FOR MARSEILLES—Lt and Mrs McMahon.

FOR ISMAILIA—Mr and Mrs Towler, 2 Masters Towler, Mr and Mrs J F D Paine, Mr and Mrs G L Smith, Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs Nicholas Ball, Hon Crosby Noyes, Mr J Mosiroy, Mr A Benn, Mrs and Miss Cutting.

"Our future Queen"—Princess Mary of Teck—is, according to Mr. Labouchere, "decidedly pretty." "I remember remarking her," he says, "as a

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE WAR OFFICE.

THE fifth letter which "Vetus" has addressed to the *Pioneer* on the above subject comes to hand this week :—

Sir,—In my last letter I pointed out some of the gross evils which directly result from centralization and the consequent destruction of responsibility. It would be an easy task to multiply illustrations, and to carry down the inquiry to the details which affect the life of an army. This, however, is not my present purpose. As in the natural world, so in government of all kinds, effect follows cause with inexorable precision. If the head, which should guide, is paralytic, the whole body down to the most insignificant member will inevitably suffer. Exceptional powers are intrusted to the rulers of military forces, which greatly simplify the difficulties of administration; but such powers, if wielded in ignorance, confusion, or caprice, are utterly powerless to avert demoralization. The administration of an army is purely a matter of business, and while the exceptional code of laws, to which the soldier is subject, separate him from his fellow men, and may appear to involve a specialized form of government, such matters as "supply" conform strictly to the ordinary principles which rule all great civil undertakings. I do not propose, therefore, to trace further the connexion between cause and effect in the administration of the Army and its present lamentable condition. There is not one of the numberless manifestations of inefficiency which is not simply accounted for by the violation of first principles, which is the most striking feature of the existing War Office system. To the minds of business men this will be self-evident. It may, however, be advisable to look a little closer into the workings of the machine in the light of such evidence as is forthcoming.

The present staff at Head-quarters appears to consist of about 90 military and 14 civil officials, with 508 clerks (99 military), making a total of about 612 persons, exclusive of messengers. The military officials include no less than 13 generals and 48 officers above six rank of major. The total estimate of the cost of the War Office establishment is given as £257,900; but this figure, like many others annually laid before the House of Commons, is utterly misleading. Only officers drawing special rates of pay appear to be included in the estimates. The "War Office List," on the other hand, indicates a considerable number of attached officers. Again military pay is annually included in other votes. In order to present a faithful statement of the cost of the War Office, it is evidently necessary to include the total emoluments of every person there employed. Till this is done the published figures are valueless. The number of officials accumulated at head-quarters illustrates centralization in another phase. Comparisons cannot be satisfactorily applied when conditions are not entirely similar; but it may be instructive to point out that in India an army of about 208,000 regular troops is administered by a staff of 30 officials of the Military Department at army head-quarters, civil in all, including the staffs of the Bombay and Madras Armies.

The Department of the Chief of the general Staff of the German Army has nothing to do with administration in peace time. The large number of officers there employed has no counterpart in England, except in the Intelligence Division and the Ordnance Survey, which is not now under the War Office. Deducting 12 officers returned as serving in the former, the numerical comparison of officials engaged in the Headquarter officers of the German and British Armies appears to be as 78 to 32, and of clerks as 224 to 508. The contrast of results admits of no question. The German War Minister controls and supplies a peace establishment of half a million of men, with trained reserves bringing the war strength of the field army on mobilization up to more than one and a quarter million and the total armed and trained force to about three millions. Our War Office directly administers about 137,000 regulars, with 60,000 reservists, and provides unsatisfactory arms of multifarious pattern for a total forces of about 677,500 men. The "Auxiliary forces," late so called, may be left out of the account in considering administration, since they appear only to require the energies of one general officer, three clerks, one writer, and a boy.

Comparisons such as the above are necessarily open to challenge, and I am fully aware that I may be met with ready and vague reassertions of the essential difference between the two military systems produced by conscription on the one side and the foreign service entailed upon approximately half the British Army on the other. Conscription admittedly lessens the cost and raises the average age and intelligence of the recruit, thereby accelerating his training; but his German instructors succeed in making him a soldier admirably trained for war in less than three years, and our own troops for the most part have seven or eight years of instruction.

One other consideration remains. The German administration not merely trains a multitudinous army and provides it with a perfected organization, but equips it with excellent weapons, the cost of which is certainly not less on the Continent than in manufacturing England. Putting aside the chronic defect of the weapons supplied by the War Office, the economical gain arising from the relatively small number of troops requiring to be equipped has never been sufficiently taken into account.

Centralization may possibly be regarded as productive of economy of staffs away from headquarters. If commanding officers can move only when complicated leading strings are pulled from a central office, relatively less intellectual assistance would apparently suffice for their needs. Automata do not require other automata to facilitate their movements. The estimates contradict this view, and Lord Randolph stumbled upon a piece of sound criticism when he pointed out the disproportion between the strength of the force at the Cape of Good Hope and the number and rank of the officers who locally administer it. These 2,000 troops seem to require a staff in greater numbers and of much more exalted rank than a German division of 14,700 men, and no law is traceable in such matters. Judging from the estimates, the general staff at Cyprus is slightly more expensive than that at Singapore, one of the most important ports in the Empire, but the "Army List" shows the larger staff at the latter station—thus illustrating the confusion which characterizes all our staff arrangements. That there is a certain necessary relation between the number and rank of officers and the nature and extent of the work to be performed has not yet been grasped in this country. The Punjab Frontier Force, nearly 15,000 strong, an organized body provided with transport and ready for war, has long been effectively administered by a brigadier-general; but a major-general is employed to command 880 men of all ranks at Mauritius. If a general at such a station as Mauritius were learning anything of his trade, it might be worth while to keep him there. As it is he learns nothing except the peculiar methods of War Office correspondence. Not only is the rank thus degraded, but by an easy process of thought such a post comes to be regarded as a sufficient qualification for command in the field or elsewhere.

The Staff with which a German army corps, 37,000 strong, would take the field against Russia or France may instructively be compared with that employed in directing the operations of about 20,000 men against Arabi's fellaheen troops.

Neglecting personal staff, the comparison appears to stand as follows :—

German Army Corps, 37,000 men.		British Expeditionary Force, 18?, exclusive of base and communication. About 20,000 men.
Generals	1	1
Lieut.-Generals	1	0
Brigadier-Generals	0	2
Field Officers	4	18
Captains	5	6
Subalterns	6	0
	18	28

If the ranks of the field officers are compared the contrast becomes still more striking; but, partly on account of the general debasement of rank in the British Army, all grades with us are much higher for equivalent duties than in Germany. There is nothing to prevent a lieutenant-colonel or a major from acting as chief of the staff of a German army corps, in place of the full general we appear to require for a force three-fifths of its strength operating against Egyptians.

It is possible that both Germany and the Government of India, from motives of economy, fixed their respective staffs at too low a standard; but between this standard and gross exaggeration there lies an attainable mean.

The British War Office at the present time is not only enormously more heavily manned in proportion to results achieved than that of any European Power, but the relative proportion of the higher ranks of the officers is unexampled.

Two unconnected reforms would automatically follow the establishment of any system of administration which insured the definite responsibility of individuals. No post, high or low, would ever be given *as a mere reward* for past services, but solely with an eye to the future services which the aspirant might be expected to render to the Army. Thus, high appointments would cease to be treated as good service pensions. Again, the maintenance or creation of appointments in order to provide inadequate duties for superfluous officers in the upper ranks would terminate, and the real nature and extent of the work required would become the sole basis of establishments. It would follow that the modern tendency to attach a special, and almost invariably too exalted, rank to special posts would disappear, with the result of large economies combined with increase of efficiency.

As to the actual interior working of the War Office machine, it is difficult to form an accurate opinion. This array of officials with no defined responsibilities must be largely occupied either with transacting the same business over and over again, or with mutual interference.

Where organization is in a fluid state and mediocrity abounds, it must happen that any relatively strong personality will fix itself upon the subjects to which it is attracted, irrespective of vastly-disregarded tables of distribution of business. The obvious irregularities which frequently occur at the head will inevitably have their counterparts all through the subordinate offices; and whether the strong will produces a temporary disturbance or carries influence enough to legalize its aims, the result is chronic instability.

In place of steady currents setting in known directions, there are only vortex rings, whose movements are unexpected and capricious. Thus, the fate of any question, however important, appears to depend mainly on the route it may chance to take in its long and devious course through the labyrinth of the War Office.

I do not intend to investigate the causes of the enormous expense of the Army in proportion to the pitiful results obtained. There is no single great leak, but a vast number of small ones, producing an almost incredible annual waste. Sir J. Stephen's Commission states :—

In order to make an economical provision for efficient service it is necessary to have clear answers to three distinct questions. (1) What do we want? (2) What is the least price at which we can get what we want? (3) How much of what we want can we afford to buy this year? To the first of these questions our present system gives no answer at all. The second and third are practically answered in a most confused way by the result of the undignified scramble above described. Extravagant demands are met by arbitrary reductions.

These plain words were written with regard to the Ordnance Department; they apply to the whole existing military system. The first question cannot be answered until the Cabinet has decided for what purpose the British Army is maintained, and to what ends its organization should be directed. But no Cabinet is in a position to decide this great national question without reasoned and responsible advice, in place of which the War Office is merely able to provide unreasoned and irresponsible surmise, swaying from side to side in accordance with individual opinions and ambitions. Thus the first step which must be taken is the establishment of a rational administration and unexpected economy will result. Officials on whom direct responsibility rests, and to whom failures and delays can be brought home, will find means to prevent waste. Superfluous *personnel* and *material* will prove to be in the way; hasty and ill-considered decisions involving extravagance will be impossible.

When the Khalif at Kamoon was hewing his way into the Pyramid with axes and with fire, the inscription stood haunting him. "It is easier to destroy than to build." From the earliest time criticism of an existing system has been a facile task compared to that of framing one which shall prove equal to the requirements made upon it. Nevertheless, such system has been framed by other nations, and what is possible seen framed by other nations, and what is possible alike to a first-class Power such as France and to a small and poor country such as Switzerland cannot be impossible to Great Britain.

I have shown the errors of principle which run through the whole structure of the War Office administration and I have given examples of the results which that administration produces. Such examples were more haphazard selection from a galaxy of blunders palpable to the veriest tyro in military matters. Excessive expenditure, unwarrantable waste, dire inefficiency, and unreadiness for war are the charges brought against those who, responsible for everything, plead responsibility for nothing. I assert that the connexion between cause and effect is indisputable and that the present disastrous condition of army, which is guessed at by civilians and known to all executive officers, can be distinctly traced to a system radically faulty. The old words stand true in this case as in all. "Can men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

In a final letter I propose to indicate a system of administration by means of which an army capable of fulfilling the national requirements can be developed.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the chief priest at Kerbela has laid an interdict upon smoking, and has ordered the people to break their pipes. The Shah has exiled the Malek el Tojar, the chief merchant of Teheran, on account of his opposition to the Regie. There is a deadweight of opposition to the tobacco monopoly which it is difficult to overcome at present, but it is hoped that it is only temporary. In a letter to the *Times* of Dec. 8, Prof. Vambery traces the source of the insurrectionary movement to Russian influences.

The construction of the new railway which is to bring Persia into direct communication with the Transcaucasian system will, it is stated by an Odessa correspondent, be commenced almost immediately. The starting-point will be from Adjicabula to the south-west of Baku, and the route will thence traverse the Mougan Steppe, touching at Belisouvar and Lenkoran, and strike the Persian frontier at Astara.

A paper by Mr. Joseph Rabino, the manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia at Teheran, was read by Mr. Luke Hansard before a meeting of the Institute of Bankers held last week at the London Institution. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Herbert Tritton. The author acknowledged the assistance which he had received in preparing his paper from General Houtum-Schindler, His Highness the Mushir-ed-Dowleh (Minister of Justice and Commerce), and from Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. He stated that Persians were beginning to see the advantages of becoming depositors in a bank offering European guarantees and conducted upon European principles; and persons competent to form an opinion predicted that before many years all the money required for trade purposes, and more, perhaps, would be found in the country. As regarded the improvement of the circulating medium, a thorough and well-thought-out reform was of great urgency, as a first step to the economic regeneration of the country. Unfortunately, to bring about such a reform the Persian Government must give up all its old ideas of administration and its profits obtained by farming out the Mint—in fact, it must submit to be absolutely guided by European theory and practice. Dealing with the latent resources of the country, Mr. Rabino stated that scarcely a country existed in which so much could be done with comparatively such little expenditure. Gigantic enterprises were not needed, nor millions of European capital. Moderate sums would produce very considerable results, for judgment, skill, patience and perseverance were more necessary than money. That a region three times the size of France should have but a fifth of the population of that country showed what room for improvement existed. At a time when the richest States of Europe were so congested with population that there was a general rush to appropriate even the wilds of Central Africa, the attention of statesmanship, no less than that of commerce, might surely be directed to the condition of Persia.

The second ordinary general meeting of the members of the Imperial Bank of Persia was held on Dec. 8, at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. W. Keswick. The chairman said he trusted that, although the report might not in all respects come up to their expectations, they would regard the progress shown in establishing banking in Persia as satisfactory, and the result, on the whole, as favourable. Of course, European punctuality was not a characteristic of the Persian trader, but with the security which the bank possessed, and the conditions enforced by them, their officers were quite satisfied with the safe character of their business. Their Rupee Paper was entered in the balance-sheet as representing £377,361, but of this sum £30,000 was on account of the Bombay agency, and on September 20 awaited transfer to India, where the rupees had already been sold; and in the amount was also included the reserve fund of £100,000 and the special reserve of £50,000. They were now negotiating with the Imperial Government for a modification of the terms of the concession, and for additional advantages whereby the revenue of the concern might be increased. They would note with satisfaction the increased amount of deposits made with the bank in Persia, as their growth indicated the confidence with which their institution was regarded. An increase of deposits in Persia was of great advantage to the bank, as supplying funds which were not subject to exchange fluctuations, and as also affording a security in connection with native business, which they would not otherwise possess. Since their accounts were closed the circulation had expanded, and they had about £50,000 current. The shares held by them in the Persian Bank Mining Rights Corporation were entered in their assets at their nominal value of £650,000, but they had not been extended into the account, for until that company had made more progress they feared that it might be misleading to include them in what they regarded as assets more or less liquid in character. The agencies they had opened during the year had necessarily added to their expenses; but if the bank was to fulfil the obligations of its character and become the bank of the nation it must extend its borders. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of a dividend of 10s. a share, tax free, equal to 5 per cent. per annum on the capital. Sir Lepel Griffin having seconded the motion, a short discussion followed. The chairman, in reply to questions, stated that the price at which their Rupee Paper was valued on Sept. 20 was as near as possible the then value. He did not know exactly what the rate was, but he thought that since then there had been a slight depreciation. A reduction of their capital had been broached several times, but he must say that he did not think, with the prospects before the bank, that a more suicidal suggestion could possibly be made. The capital of the bank was intact. The item of bills discounted, loans, and advances was bona-fide, and the amounts were secured in every possible way. The cost of the silver sent by them to Persia was 44d., which was a low price at the time of the purchase. He hoped that six months hence they would be able to declare an interim dividend. The bulk of the capital was employed in advances in Persia, but it was also employed in exchange between the different agencies in that country. They allowed 6 per cent. on deposits in Persia, and the average rate of interest which the bank received was about 12 per cent. The motion was unanimously adopted.

A GOOD story is being told about the Duke of Westminster. He recently coveted some curious wall decoration in a house at which he called. It suggested fifteenth century leather work, and yet was clearly of a cheaper material. His Grace could not stoop to ask his parvenu host what it was, but ordered his own decorator to get a look at it *sub rosa*. They both concluded it must be the result of a "foreign process," and the decorator went all over Europe—at the Duke's expense—to find it out, but failed. Then his Grace, after a struggle, brought himself to ask the owner of the house what it was. It was only common canvas, cunningly toned and embossed in high relief. The "foreign process" turned out to be the discovery of an old workman who had been a picture mounter in his youth, and in his decay had drifted into the service of a Scotch firm of wallpaper makers, who are now making a fortune out of his invention.

A PAINFUL sensation was created at St. Mary's Parish Church, Scarborough, on Nov. 30, when service was about to commence, by the announcement that the Rev. Prebendary Knox Fletcher, who was appointed to preach, had died suddenly in the vestry. The deceased was vicar of Whittleburs, Northampton, and was taking the place of the Bishop of Hull, who is vicar of Scarborough, but now a residentiary canon at York Minster. Mr. Fletcher was attired in his vestments, and was about to leave the vestry when he was seized with a fit, and died within ten minutes. Medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done to save the Rev. gentleman's life. The daughter of the deceased was in church, and was overcome by the unexpected news. Mrs. Fletcher was at another church in the town, and was at once communicated with. The deceased, who was sixty-three years old, recently lost two sons, and his health became impaired in consequence. He thereupon sought the charge of a quiet parish.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

EVENING GOWNS.

MANY evening gowns are not cut with low body and long sleeves, quite to the wrist. The effect is rather curious, but, like other freaks of fashion, rich shall soon become used to it. An example is sleeves deep blue velvet, the bodice cut quite low, lig down raised and full on the shoulders, and three ruffles to the wrists, there finished off with lace, the neck matching the lace frills falling out and, quite in of the dress. The waist high and a thin gauze grand-mother style. For girls' delightfully. It known as gauze *soufflé* makes pink, with tiny is, perhaps, prettiest in drapped over pink black dots all over it. In white, with white silk is really charming, is the very thing for tufts or spots, over white should be as simply made a *débutante*. A frock dice drawn under a perfectly as possible—a full, flounce of the material fitting corselet skirt. Cream silk-spotted crepe below it and on making up well. There is also a is light and silk crepon that can be recommended, striped sort fashioned Trianon stripe in silk gauze—and the oval this. Bengaline silks and soft China quite as silks are being as much, or even more, and likewise by young ladies for balls than lighter, woolly fabrics. Such dresses are quite simply made, and have the advantage of wearing much longer than thinner stuffs, and looking well to the last. Quite one of the most stylish looking dinner gowns seen lately was of dull blue grey brocade, with a floral design in yellow and brown, the train of pale yellow satin bordered with sable and made in a new fashion with gored seams, each seam outlined with a narrow line of fur, and large bows of soft brown silk sat at the end of each line, where the furred seam joined the bordering; the bodice of the gown was edged with fur, as were the sleeves. The same idea was also carried out in white, but did not harmonise so completely as did the brown of the fur, yellow of the satin, and chastened blue of the brocade. An expensive gown certainly, but really lovely in scheme of colour and execution.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

There was a pretty military wedding at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square on the afternoon of the 3rd ult. when Sir Ralph Hare, of the 2nd Life Guards, was married to Lady Florence Marsham, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Romney. The bride's gown, of white Ottoman silk was trimmed with old Brussels point lace, and the bridal-veil, worn with orange blossoms and diamond stars, was of the same lovely fabric, which produced a very different effect to the crepe de lisse arrangement under which Lady Sarah Spencer Churchill went to the altar, and which gave her face a blurred, ghostlike appearance, well calculated to warn other brides from disfiguring themselves with a veil of the same stuff. Lady Florence Marsham's six bridesmaids wore gowns of white corduroy, prettily combined with *vieux rose* velvet and beaver, and brown and *vieux rose* velvet hats trimmed with white plums. Each bridesmaid carried a bouquet of pink roses and foliage, and wore the bridegroom's gift of a diamond and gold bar brooch. The Countess of Romney's gown of rich crimson *drap de velours* was trimmed with dull gold passementerie, and worn with a jet bonnet wreathed in chrysanthemums to match the gown. Lady Mary Home looked stately in reseda gown and cape embroidered in gold and jet, and shell pink vest, with reseda bonnet and bow of shell pink satin ribbon.

TEA GOWNS.

Amongst the newest tea gowns recently introduced is one in golden brown plush, lined with gold-coloured silk, and trimmed with point de venise: the skirt hangs in plain folds, with demi-train, the front of the bodice has folds of Surah a little paler in colour than the plush, these folds being drawn in and kept in place by an antique gold buckle, the ends of silk tied below it, and falling on the front of the gown in fringed out ends. There is a sort of over-jacket in plush, the lace falling like a full cape in folds over the shoulders and sides, shaped to a point at the back, and forming the fronts of the jacket. The deep cuffs and collar are of lace, as also the upper portion of the bodice. This style would look well in any colour, in one of the new art greens or grey blues, or in black, with gray lining and black, instead of white, lace. A tea gown in less expensive materials, but very tasteful and ladylike, is of fine soft Indian cashmere, in a pleasing shade of grey, the draped front of primrose-coloured silk veiled with lace, caught in here and there with bows of soft silk; the same style in brown and pink would look well.

BECOMING AND GRACEFUL.

The new way of cutting cloth and velvet gowns, with the back in one unbroken perfectly-fitting line, is a welcome change from the inevitable coat bodice. It is managed with side seams, which are hidden beneath a braided silk trimming, there being no seam in the centre of the back. The trimming ends below the waist, the side pieces being of another material, such as velvet, and widening out below the hips, the flat paniers, for such they are in reality, falling half way down on the skirt, which is slightly trained. The fronts are cut with revers if velvet is used, the braided trimming being set in bands across the front of the body and to edge the fronts. The sleeves are somewhat full, but not abnormally raised on the shoulders. It is difficult to give an idea of this style in words, but it is one certain to be adopted, and to good figures is most becoming and graceful.

A HANDSOME COSTUME.

Velveteen, the kind known as gamekeeper's velveteen, which stands any amount of hard wear and rough usage, is being employed by tailors, and is generally made up with fur trimmings. A remarkably handsome costume in grey velveteen is made with one of the plain-gored skirts, which is worn beneath a beautifully-cut coat, the deep basque, flat pockets, and high waymant cuffs of which are ornamented with antique silver buttons, genuine works of art; the long waistcoat, over which the coat opens, being of gray and silver brocade. Most of the coat bodices are now cut without the hip seams, which have been so popular that they are looked on as hopelessly vulgarised. The Princesse all-in one-cut dress is surely gaining ground. Many of the new models are charming, the raised striped cloths being frequently thus made.

EVENING WREATHS.

The new wreath for evening wear, which comes from Paris, and consists of tiny loops of satin baby-ribbon, is very pretty, but requires careful adjustment, and the hair dressed by an artist. The colour of the ribbon harmonises with the dress. Very narrow gold or silver braid is used for the wreath, and tiny gold or silver "clocks;" one of the prettiest was of silver gauze ribbon with fluffy tufts set between the loops, these having a very light effect. Twists of velvet or ribbon are very generally seen, either passed around the knot of hair or also mixed with the curls. Soft coloured silk bows raised on wires are also used, these being very easily fixed in the hair.

FLOWER FRINGED FROCKS.

Dancing girls look veritable Ophelias this season in their flower-fringed frocks. Some of the new floral garnitures made by cunning French fingers are wonderfully true to nature, violet petals being waxed to give the fresh bloom of the living blossom. Daisies are first favorites just now, and there are daintinesses in hyacinth, mimosa, poppy-buds, rosebuds, lilies, and other flowers of small blossom. A deep graduated fringe is supplied for the basque or skirt front, a cluster for the bodice, and a tiny wreath for the hair.

GIRL MUSICIANS FOR DINNER.

I am told by an authority that "little dinners" of eight or ten are to be as popular as Sunday lunches, and will be enlivened by subdued strains of music from an adjoining room. Girl music students should take time by the forelock and form ladies' bands for the purpose, to perform in fancy dress. A bevy of pretty musicians, strumming the gay guitar and mandolin in Spanish attire, a glee party in Greek dresses, or a quartet *a la* Watteau, would be certain of patronage.

A PRETTY TRAVELLING DRESS FOR A BRIDE.

Albatross-feather trimming was used effectively on a pretty travelling dress for the bride at a recent wedding. The gown and cloak were of the same material, striped fawn and cream camel's hair, the stripes arranged to form points in front on both bodice and skirt, the trimming being of gold and cream embroidery. The cloak hung loose (not fitted at the back) and full, and raised on the shoulders with collar and shaped fronts of albatross feathers, the lining of striped blue silk, and the hat to match the costume.

THE vote of the French Senate raising the duties on Spanish wines has caused great indignation throughout Spain, and public opinion demands reprisals by imposition of increased duties on French goods. One of the Ministers has stated in an interview that the Government is prepared to defend itself, and information from an authorised source confirms the report that Spain will conclude no commercial treaty with France, as the new French tariff is equivalent to a prohibition against the importation of Spanish wines.

THE purchase by the French Government of Mr. Whistler's "Harmony in Black and Grey"—which is, in reality, a portrait of the artist's mother—will call forth a lively controversy in the artistic world, is not by any means unanimous on the merits and demerits of what it is pleased to call the "English Impressionist School." There will be, however, says the *Figaro*, only one opinion as to the praiseworthy conduct of the painter, who, in order to have the honour of seeing his work among the picked productions of modern French Art, disposed of it for the absurdly low price of £80, or about one-twentieth of the sum at which his portraits are sought after eagerly in his own country.

REALISM in literature has suffered a check by the auction brought by Mr. James Pinnock against Messrs. Chapman, Hall and Company, the well-known publishers. The plaintiff is an African merchant, now living in Brighton, who went out as a trader on the Oil Rivers, and disposed of a steamer and factories to the Royal Niger Company. He came and hunted with the Brighton harriers. Defendants published a volume of African stories by Major Ellis, one of which described the career of Mr. James Peacock, who also traded on the Oil Rivers and sold factories and a steamer to the same company, and returned to reside at Eastbourne and hunted with the Eastbourne harriers. Major Ellis, however, declared that Peacock made his fortune by dishonest means, and gave an unflattering discription of his personal appearance. He said his face was of that type commonly met with among professional pugilist and dog fanciers. Mr. Pinnock said all this referred to him. Major Ellis being out of the contry serving in the West Indies, Mr. Pinnock sued Chapman and Hall, who published the story quite innocently and stopped the sale of the book as soon as Mr. Pinnock complained. The jurygave Mr. Pinnock £200 damages.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

PLAGIARISM.

MR. H. A. DELILLE, a well-known English and American journalist, makes a serious charge against Mr. Sylvanus Dauncey, who appeared recently at the Globe Theatre as the sole and unisputed author of a play called "The Reckoning." He declares, and insists that he is able to prove by documentary evidence in his possession, that by far the greater portion of that play was written by Mr. John Douglas Delille, the recent American Consul at Bristo and a playwright of promise who died of typhoid feer in early youth. Mr. H. A. Delille, the father of Jon Deille, and also his son's widow, make affidavit that Mr. Sylvanus Dauncey claimed the assistance of the young dramatist when the play was only partly conceived and not one-third finished, whereupon Mr. Delile, who candidly owned that the initial idea was an excellent one, went to work upon it, re-wrote what had already been sketched in, was responsible for the comic characters; but alas! died within a few weeks of the completion of the work in which honestly believed. These charges of plagiarism, always difficult to prove, are rendered easier in this case from the fact that documentary evidence of the work of the dead dramatist is in the possession of the Delill family, but the curious part of the matter is, and it is one that Mr. Sylvanus Dauncey will no doubt explain, that no mention whatever is made of Mr. John Douglas Delille and his share in the work—whatever it may be—in any of the public announcements of "The Reckoning." He takes the whole credit or discredit on his own shoulders. A collaborator does not cease to be a collaborator because he unfortunately dies before the work is produced. Mr. Henry Hamilton did not discard the late Mr. Mark Quinton in connexion with "Lord Anerley." Mr. H. A. Delille in the interests of his son's widow, and knowing full well what the play is good enough for immediate reproduction, writes as follows: "It is scarcely necessary for me to state that legal measures will be adopted to enforce justice in this case."

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY MEMORIES.

Few London commemorations have more interesting historical and literary memories attached than Founder's Day at the Charter-house, which was celebrated the other day. There was the usual service in the quaint and solemn little chapel, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Prebendary Southwell, Principal of Lichfield Theological College. Afterwards came the banquet in the Great Hall, and the speeches, which were interspersed with song from young Carthusians in the music gallery. There were of course many references to the pious and munificent Thomas Sutton and his foundation for the support of age and the education of youth. Carthusians, too, could not forget mention of their roll of famous names—Isaac Barrow, Addison, Steele, Wesley, Havelocke, Eadike, John Leech, and other great notabilities. One of the most honoured is Thackeray, who has given a long lease of fame to Greyfriars by his fine creation of Thomas Newcome. By a coincidence, Thackeray's final public appearance was in the same place. After the chapel service on Founder's Day he went to the Governor's room and listened to the oratin. When handing his gift to the orator the vite-haired novelist had a genuine Carthusian cheer. At the dinner he sat next Leech. And afterwas made a touching and humorous speech in honour of his old school. In less than a fortnight Thakey was no more.

A "FEARLESS AND FREE" FIRST NUMBR.

Of the making of new theatrical journals here is no end. Mr. Dillon Croker is reported to have collected a series of "first numbers," which is more complete than that contained on the shelves of the British museum. Few will equal, however, in irony or shall we say inconsistency?—a "weekly leaf" published this week. It is quite comic without intention. The editorial address is in the usual magniloquent strain. "Fearless and Free" will be our motto, but we shall make it a rule to avoid whatever savours of offensive personality." Whereupon we find in the very next column the following, addressed to well-known writer by name: "You have had recourse to that vilest of arguments—abuse—I am advised that if I were to bring your imputations before a court justice I could make you pay heavily for your folly, but my honour is not to be squared by damages. I am a Christian, and, I venture to say, a better Christian than you, for I at least have never befouled my neighbour's honour because he happened to disagree with me." Having adopted this rigidly impersonal one, the editors proceed to sum up one of the most popular and brilliant journalists of the day: "As a journalist he exerts himself to bore his readers with inviews on men and on politics and things, and also his own personality. This he does with candid, evi squalid, bonhomie—laying bare both his innermost soul and his innermost vitals. Brisk, bourgeois, and urbane in appearance; in dress jaunty with a hope for the jauntiness. A good friend, an unchivalrous opponent." There is a good deal of the Bob Sawyer's supr party impersonality in these genial and "Christian" retorts

AN AUTHOR'S LIFE OF TOIL.

The story of E. L. Blanchard's weary and toilsome life has been followed by that of a clever contemporary and friend, Watts Phillips, artist and playwright. The author of the "Dead Heart," who was a favourite pupil of George Cruikshank, was an accomplished artist, and seldom wrote a letter to a friend without adorning it with pen-and-ink sketches, rich in imagination and finely executed. He was the best of the dramatists in a very unpleasantly epoch, and his story is one struggle against misfortune. By no means finitely sad, for instance, is the following, written within sight of death: "How I pray for one! I ought to live twenty years longer, and do something more, and something better. I am very patient and few see under the mask I wear; but it will be heard indeed if after my long illness and patient obedience to the doctor, I am to be potted in sheets, bound in boards, issued by the Brompton Cemetery, and published—*God knows where!*" It is curious that no manager has ever thought of reviving "Amos Clark," the last, and perhaps the best, of the Watts Phips' plays. In it Miss Wallis made one of her earliest successes, and there was a fine part for George Rignol

HOW ACTORS ARE SWINDLED.

The field day for the petty swindler and housebreaker is when an artist in the musical or dramatic world is announced to play in the afternoon at some distance from London—say, for choice, the Crystal Palace. Then it is that mysterious messengers arrive at the actor's domicile begging that the master's dress clothes may be sent to the club, or that his matchless fur coat may be despatched to the theatre "as it will be cold coming home"; or that he must have a "complete change," as he has got dreadfully wet. Servants of actors or actresses engaged at night are invariably suspicious of these mysterious messages, and, as a rule, disregard them. But in the day-time they are off their guard. In a recent instance, when a swindler came for a subscription at the urgent representation of a couple of well-known journalists, the wife of the victim was so impressed with the *bona fides* of the Jingle that she sent a letter to her husband urging him to comply with the request, and even then Mr. Jingle was not to be done. He called a second time, and when it was hinted that he was a "Knight of Industry," he waxed indignant and threatened slander actions.

SOCIAL PRESTIGE IN LITERATURE.

Mr. W. Blackburn Harte, writing in the *New England Magazine*, does well to be angry at "the innovation of social prestige in literature"—if, indeed, it be an innovation. He stigmatises it as "one of the most ludicrous and deplorable developments of our so-called civilisation." "The day of literary men in literature," he laments, "is over. It is now the triumphal hour of the imbecile millionaire; the rich society woman, who has nerves, hysteria, a vast deal of impudence, a store of proverbial platitude, and a continual itch for notoriety; actresses who have more gowns than brains; English lords and ladies; and some asinine royalties." Such is one of the most recent distresses of a Boston editor. He will find sympathy from most points of the compass, and all the year round.

THE AUTHORS' CLUB.

The Authors' Club, which will shortly be established, will have some excellent rules. There will be a daily *table d'hote* dinner at a nominal price, or dinners will be served at separate tables. Members can entertain their friends of either sex. There will be ladies' nights, when the fair ones will be admitted to social gatherings, or to hear lectures, and every member will be supposed to know every other member, so that the lion and the lamb, or, in other words, the author and the critic, may meet in peace; a new spirit will be created amongst men of letters, and a golden age will dawn for the literary profession. Not only writers of fiction but those who write on music, science, painting, or architecture, law, medicine, theology, politics, or the stage, will be eligible for membership.

A CROWD OF PRIMA DONNAS.

When I reflect (says a musical correspondent) that not less than 5,000 young folks are studying the art of singing with a view to public engagements, I ask myself what will become of them? Shortly after the Royal College of Music was established, the Prince of Wales said to the late Henry Farnie: "Ten years hence we shall have scores of prima donnas ready for you?" Farnie rejoined. "And will your Highness find engagements for them all?" The Prince shrugged his shoulders and answered: "We shall see." Up to this time the R.C.M. has not produced half a dozen vocalists likely to reach good positions, although the R.C.M. teachers of singing are of first-rate quality.

OSCAR THE ÆSTHETE.

Mr Wilde says he is a journalist, and modestly observes:—"I am told that my judgment as an art and dramatic critic is considered final." This is almost equal (observes an American journalist) to Oscar's remark to a London friend, who visited him in Paris. "Did you drop in at my chambers before you left London?" inquired the æsthete. "I did" was the reply. "Did you observe whether my lily was in flower?" The friend answered that it was. How good of it to bloom while I am away?" murmured Oscar gently.

LOUISE MICHEL.

Louise Michel is at present in London, having crossed the Channel chiefly to consult some books in the library of the British Museum. Here she may be seen daily working hard. Her face is large, heavily lined, worn and pale; suffering is there and signs of sacrifice; likewise the light of enthusiasm which those who differ from her would describe as the indication of madness. With dress or outward appearance she has little concern; but her old, battered, black felt hat, and her shabby black gown are forgotten at sight of her remarkable countenance.

EDITIONS DE LUXE.

For *Editions de Luxe*, Japanese vellum is much in demand. Could it not be utilised for the better-class children's picture-books which some few publishers make a specialty of? Practically untearable, it is admirably adapted for the purpose, being superior to the duplex linen-paper sometimes used, inasmuch as it yields a much better impression, especially for pictorial subjects. The additional cost per copy would not be material.

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